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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 54-61. Friday, rain. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy and scattered showers. Temp. 50-54. Friday, similar. CHANNELL: Moderate to rough. Temp. 50-54. NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 62-72. Friday, sunny. Temp. 62-72.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	50.7
Belgium	30.8	Lebanon	22.2
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20.8
Egypt	40 P	Morocco	25.2
France	2.50 F	Netherlands	16.5
Germany	3.00 F	Nigeria	10.8
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	23.5
Great Britain	30 P	Spain	20.5
India	18 D.R.	Sweden	22.5
Iran	10.5	Switzerland	21.5
Israel	10.5	Turkey	27.5
Italy	12.4	U.S. Embassy (Paris)	50.5
Japan	400 Yen	Yugoslavia	20.2



Hundreds of demonstrators gathered outside the Knesset (background) as the final debate begins. Police sealed off the area after protesters, angry about the possibility of dismantling Israeli settlements in the Sinai, attempted to enter the building.

Debate Continues Into Morning Knesset Is Seen Heading For Approval of Accords

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (WP) — With acrimonious and seemingly interminable debate, Israel's parliament tonight headed for almost certain approval of a separate peace treaty with Egypt and the dismantling of Jewish settlements in the occupied Sinai peninsula.

As the marathon debate dragged on into the night, dramatic shifts of political loyalty emerged, with the opposition Labor alignment bench of the Knesset rising almost unanimously in support of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and, inconspicuously, the most conservative members of Mr. Begin's Likud coalition angrily denouncing their leader and threatening to vote against him.

The anomaly, although expected for several days, appeared to stun Mr. Begin, who found himself confronted with the possibility of having to resign and form a new government.

The prime minister's aides said that Mr. Begin planned to make an emotional appeal for support at the end of the debate.

Resignation Pledge

Earlier in the day, Mr. Begin told a hastily called Cabinet meeting that he would resign unless a majority of the Likud coalition's 70 members supported the Camp David accords.

Mr. Begin told his ministers that if the opposition Labor alignment were allowed to put the peace agreement vote over the top, he would hand his resignation to President Yitzhak Navon and reform the government.

Reading from parliamentary law covering the principle of collective responsibility, the prime minister said that a vote against him on the peace issue is tantamount to resignation from the Cabinet, and he made it clear that abstention would also be regarded as a form of betrayal.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, in an interview, said that if threatened abstentions by Likud members made the opposition's tally in support of the accords one vote greater than Mr. Begin's own coalition, the Prime Minister planned to resign.

Hours before the scheduled early morning vote, Knesset floor managers were counting on at least 80 of the 120 members of the Likud coalition and most of the 30 Labor members.

The peace plan was also expected to be endorsed by all but a handful

of the 12-member National Religious Party and the 15 members of the now-divided Democratic Movement for Change.

As hundreds of demonstrators gathered outside and chanted their opposition to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's prerequisite that the Sinai settlements be withdrawn, Knesset members inside argued over whether the agreement would spell the end of all Jewish settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan and lead to a Palestinian state.

The session began at 11 a.m. and

was scheduled for eight hours, but the prime minister's aides said that 30 members had asked to make speeches, postponing the vote by many hours.

An Israeli military liaison delegation was standing ready to fly to Cairo to begin negotiating practical details for the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt, which Mr. Begin has said could be accomplished before the end of the year.

The treaty would end a state of war that has existed between Israel (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Prime Minister Menachem Begin, left, confers with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, center, and Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin during the Knesset debate over the Camp David accords.

To Free Political Prisoners

Nicaragua Declares an Amnesty

MANAGUA, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The government declared an amnesty for political prisoners yesterday, granting opposition leaders one of their two demands for agreeing to sit down to peace talks with President Anastasio Somoza.

The government said that it had released an unnamed number of political prisoners today, Associated Press reported.

A terse communique issued late last night said only that "all persons except for those detained in connection with the commission of common crimes" would be released from Nicaraguan jails.

It did not say how many persons

would be released or clearly state when. But diplomatic sources estimated that some 350 political prisoners should be affected by the amnesty, including at least six members of the Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of political, business and labor organizations opposed to Gen. Somoza's rule.

Freedom for political prisoners was one of the two demands made by the antigovernment coalition in return for agreeing to sit down with Gen. Somoza to negotiate an end to Nicaragua's bloody civil strife.

The communique made no mention of the front's other demand — the lifting of censorship imposed

nearly two weeks ago during the height of the fighting between the National Guard and Sandinista guerrillas.

Jaime Chamorro, spokesman for the front, said Gen. Somoza had offered to negotiate only because he had "his arm twisted" by the United States.

In an about-face of its past stand, the government Monday accepted a mediation offer delivered by President Carter's special envoy, William Jordan, but did not say who would be asked to take part in discussions.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said Mr. Jordan

met with Gen. Somoza again today as part of the U.S. effort "to get the dialogue moving, a dialogue in which the opposition groups would have a chance to work out with the government a peaceful and democratic solution in Nicaragua."

But the spokesman confirmed that the Sandinista guerrillas were not being considered as a direct party in the negotiations.

Mr. Chamorro said the Broad Opposition Front had not yet received an official invitation to join the talks "but we hope it will be soon."

He added that six of the coalition's 52 members had been arrested and most of the others were in hiding, and he complained his own La Prensa newspaper had only been able to publish once in the last two weeks.

Minimum Conditions

Before his organization would agree to talks, he said, Gen. Somoza would have to free jailed political leaders and relax press censorship.

These are minimum preconditions for a propitious climate for the negotiations," Mr. Chamorro said.

He said he believed Gen. Somoza switched his position and agreed to consult "because he had his arm twisted by the United States."

Mr. Chamorro is the brother of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, the anti-Somoza newspaper publisher whose murder last January touched off a wave of unrest and opposition to the regime that culminated this month in two weeks of bitter fighting between the National Guard and Sandinista guerrillas.

In another development, diplomatic sources said that 69 persons have sought political asylum in several Latin American embassies in Nicaragua. Their names were not revealed.

The opposition Conservative Party hailed the U.S. mediation as insurance against "a terrible, brutal wave of repression on a national scale."

"I only regret it is that the negotiations didn't come sooner, that so many people had to die and that so many cities were destroyed," Roberto Velez Barcenas, the party secretary said.

The Conservatives, the only legal opposition party, were meeting today to debate whether to withdraw their members from parliament — a move that would effectively destroy Nicaragua's image as a democracy.

To Free Natural Gas Prices

Carter Wins Round on Energy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Senate handed President Carter the first major victory on his energy program in more than a year today, approving 57 to 42 a compromise bill to lift U.S. price controls on natural gas by 1985.

The legislation, which the White House has depicted as the most important remaining part of the energy plan, now goes to the House. A battle also is expected there but supporters of the measure appear to have the upper hand.

House leaders hope to combine the gas-pricing bill with a number of other, less controversial parts of Mr. Carter's energy plan and pass the entire package with one vote

just before the scheduled mid-October congressional adjournment.

Mr. Carter asked Congress in April, last year, to join him in declaring "the moral equivalent of war" on the energy crisis by approving a package designed to conserve scarce fuels by making them more expensive and taxing their inefficient use.

The House passed most of what Mr. Carter requested in August, last year. But until today's vote, that was the last congressional victory the Carter program enjoyed as the Senate began systematically dismantling the plan's provisions.

Senate passage of the gas-pricing bill followed an intensive White

House lobbying effort. Administration officials portrayed the plan as crucial to future U.S. energy policies and to halting the decline of the U.S. dollar.

Supporters said the measure would allow enough new gas to be found to reduce oil imports by about 1.5 million barrels a day by 1985 — going a long way to meeting the reduction of 2 million barrels a day Mr. Carter vowed at July's economic summit in Bonn.

However, opponents of the compromise — a coalition of liberals who called it too costly for consumers and conservatives who complained it does not deregulate quickly enough — claimed the measure would not have any appreciable effects on either gas production or oil imports.

Consumer Cost

Congressional economists estimate the proposal will cost consumers who heat with gas about \$16 billion in higher gas bills through 1985.

Supporters claim the measure will add about \$25 a year to the average family's heating bill. Liberal opponents argue that the additional cost will be \$100 or more a year.

The measure is substantially different from Mr. Carter's original gas-pricing proposal, which would have continued price controls indefinitely but at higher-than-present levels. But the president backed it as the best that could be achieved.

It would immediately boost the regulated wholesale price of gas by about 25 percent, then allow additional increases of 10 percent a year through Jan. 1, 1985, when the lid would be removed entirely.

Although only "newly discovered" gas would qualify for deregulation, industry sources said that by 1985 between 50 percent and 67 percent of all gas will fall into this category.

Train Explodes In Spain Tunnel

MADRID, Sept. 27 (UPI) — A 13-car train hauling 650 tons of gasoline and diesel fuel exploded today inside a mountain tunnel and was still burning out of control hours later, railroad officials said.

Seven railroad workers were believed dead, and three escaped the blaze, which sent heavy smoke, gases and flames shooting out of both ends of the mile-long tunnel in northern Spain at Pajares Pass, the officials said.

The accident cut off railway traffic between central Spain and the northern region of Asturias, and officials said it would be four or five days before the service could be restored.

But Upset Held Possible

Defense Minister Favored For S. Africa Premiership

By John Burns

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Pieter Botha, South Africa's hard-line defense minister, emerged today as the favorite to succeed outgoing Prime Minister John Vorster when the parliamentary caucus of the ruling National Party makes the selection tomorrow.

However, despite last-minute efforts by Mr. Botha's supporters to have their man chosen by acclamation, signs were that his two rivals in the contest, Foreign Minister Roelof Botha and Pura Relations Minister Cornelius Mulder, would force a vote when the caucus meets.

Mr. Mulder, 53, long the heir apparent to Mr. Vorster, appeared to have been damaged by a last-minute statement by Mr. Vorster that failed to clear him of personal involvement in a government financial scandal.

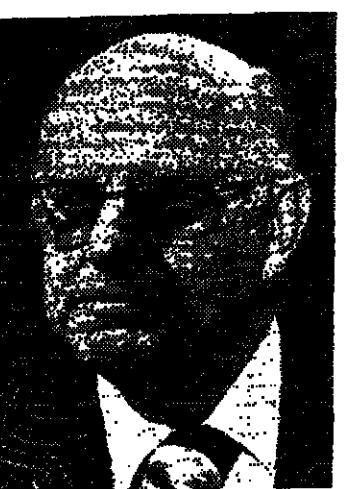
Mr. Vorster's reference to the possibility of criminal action against anyone found to have made "personal gain" in the scandal was seen as apt to deter some caucus members, who might fear that the continuing inquiry could produce disclosures embarrassing to the country if Mr. Mulder were prime minister.

As Mr. Vorster's statement was published, surveys by several major newspapers put Defense Minister Botha about even with Mr. Mulder in the contest for first-round ballots, with Foreign Minister Roelof Botha trailing.

Upset Possible

The possibility of a last-minute upset could not be ruled out. Aides to Foreign Minister Botha, at 46 the youngest and most reform-minded of the candidates, insisted that he was picking up support steadily from electors who had at first pledged their support to the two older men.

A late count by parliamentary correspondents covering the election suggested that the Vorster statement might drop Mr. Mulder into third place, leaving the two Bothas in the runoff. In that event,



Pieter Botha

contender for premiership.

Mr. Mulder's supporters were thought likely to back the defense minister, who at 63 is less of a threat to Mr. Mulder's long-term ambitions than the foreign minister.

A factor in the foreign minister's favor was that the 172 parliamentarians expected to vote in the caucus will cast secret ballots, opening the possibility that some may ignore political debts.

Opinion surveys by anti-government (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Western Officials Dispute Figures on Troops

Warsaw Pact's Arithmetic Puzzles NATO

By Michael Geder

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (WP) — Allied officials at a key new round of East-West troop reduction talks opening here today privately called the Soviet bloc "a rather fiddling, cheating or lying" about the number of troops it has along the Central European front facing west.

The biggest discrepancies, allied officials say, are in the number of Soviet and Polish troops, as opposed to East German and Czechoslovakian soldiers, that the Warsaw Pact claims are in the region covered by the negotiations.

"How can they talk that way," said a senior Communist diplomat here. "They have no roster" of Communist military units or personnel, he said, referring to the Western negotiators.

And, he warned, if the West continues to challenge the Communist statistics with the intention of forcing the Warsaw Pact to make larger numerical cuts in its forces than opposing NATO ground forces, "then obviously there will be a protracted discussion of no use and no agreement will be reached soon."

These opposing views concern what negotiators on both sides of the NATO-Warsaw Pact mutual

and balanced force reduction talks call the data issue.

In brief, it refers to a Western contention that the Soviet-led pact has about 155,000 more soldiers in Central Europe than the pact will admit.

In a deeper sense, it raises the puzzling question for Western officials of why the Russians are "fiddling, cheating or lying" overtly to the West in a field where Western intelligence is highly confident of

its estimates and where, Westerners believe, the Soviet Union knows that.

The issue is an enormous and possibly insurmountable obstacle that must be overcome if these long-stalled negotiations that have been going on for five years here are to yield an agreement that will reduce military forces, and hopefully tensions, along the most critical East-West border.

What makes this new round —

the 16th since the talks began in October, 1973 — so potentially crucial as a test of good faith is that it is the first since the Soviet bloc submitted new proposals in June.

In those proposals, the Soviet bloc appeared to agree, at least conceptually, to the long-standing Western position that there should be approximate parity of a common troop ceiling for both forces in the region. The Soviet bloc agreed, it said, to a common ceiling of about 900,000 army and air force personnel on each side, with the key figure being a limitation on 700,000 ground troops.

Hailed by Carter

These proposals were hailed, albeit cautiously, by President Carter in June as "a step in the right direction."

The Soviet Union, he said, had now replied to earlier Western proposals in a very affirmative way and "the prospects now are much better than they were a month ago."

In the following months, however, and as numerous interviews here with both sides suggest, the data supplied by the Warsaw Pact and the line taken by Communist officials indicate that there has been no change in the Eastern arithmetic.

The allies insist that the Warsaw Pact has 962,000 ground troops and needs to withdraw 262,000 to reach the ceiling. The Soviet bloc contends it only has 805,000 ground troops and thus only has to withdraw 105,000 to comply.

The Soviet Union thus far has not disputed NATO's estimate of 791,000 Western ground troops, which means a Western reduction of 91,000.

In effect, the Russians argue that there is already rough parity in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Asks 'Moderation' of Tensions

U.S. Aide Urges Restraint In Dealing With Russia

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT)

On the eve of crucial Soviet-U.S. negotiations on a new treaty to limit strategic weapons, a leading administration official called for "moderation" in the U.S. approach to the Soviet Union.

Addressing a subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, Ambassador Marshall

Shulman conjectured that "the deterioration in Soviet-American relations may have bottomed out in midsummer."

Mr. Shulman, an authority on Soviet policy, is special adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on Soviet affairs.

Mr. Vance opened a round of talks on a new strategic arms agreement with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York today. Administration officials have said that the outcome will determine whether a pact can be completed by the end of the year, as has been widely predicted.

In a lengthy presentation to the House subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Mr. Shulman attributed the recent deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations primarily to Soviet activities in Africa, which "exceeded a reasonable level of restraint," to deployment of new weaponry in East Europe which "raised uncertainties about Soviet intentions," and to Soviet police actions against dissidents and U.S. representatives in Moscow.

But he acknowledged Soviet arguments that the United States had been "dilatory" in strategic arms talks, had acted suspiciously in strengthening ties with China, and had sought to undermine Soviet domestic authority by exploiting human rights issues.

He went on to speak of "factors within the Soviet Union that contribute to heighten tension in the relationship," mentioning "the powerful entrenched police bureaucracy" and "the military bureaucracy."

He related increased importance of these factors to "periods of re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Soviet TV Shows Dissent — in West

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP) — Soviet television viewers have never seen a program about dissent in their own country, but they were given a vivid half-hour view of "police batons, handcuffs and jail cells" that the announcer said await those in the United States and Western Europe who criticize the system.

The prime-time program yesterday, called "The Right Not to Have Rights," showed exciting color films from the United States, Britain, West Germany and Italy of club-swinging police chasing demonstrators, of rallies by the unemployed and of poor people being evicted from their homes.

"The deprivation of human beings of their elementary human rights is the incurable ailment of capitalist society," the announcer continued. He urged the audience to support "freedom fighters" in America "whose only crime is fighting for human rights."

"For them, the police batons, the handcuffs and jail cells are always ready."

"Bourgeois leaders talk a lot about human rights," the announcer said. "They are unwilling to look at their own countries where many people, the overwhelming majority, are deprived of freedom of conscience."

As a guitar twanged in the background and the screen showed fuzzy black-and-white photographs

of policemen holding what appeared to be listening equipment, the announcer continued:

"The secret services illegally watch everyone. They photograph every person, listen in on conversations of passers-by, monitor telephone conversations, and keep secret card files. Millions are in their net."

In the West, the announcer said, "the mass media organize a hullabaloo about alleged violations of human rights in Socialist countries. But they have kept completely silent" about such problems at home.

Full employment, which is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution and is often referred to here as the basic human right, was a major theme. More than 6 million people are out of work in America, said the announcer as long lines at unemployment offices filled the screen.

"Youth is especially hard-hit, and their hopes for the future grow dimmer and dimmer. This is how their life begins. Only one door is open to them: the door to the unemployment office. They can stand in line for years and not find work in their specialty."

An unidentified young American told an interviewer: "It would be good if we had the same thing in America that you have in Russia. In America you're always afraid of losing your job, so you have to do whatever they tell you to do. You're afraid even to complain because maybe you'll lose your job."

After End of Arms Embargo

Turkey Evokes 'New Era' In Its Relations With U.S.

ANKARA, Sept. 27 (AP) — Premier Bulent Ecevit said today he hoped that the formal ending of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey would lead to a new and positive era in Turkish-U.S. relations.

President Carter ended the 3½-year embargo yesterday by certifying that Turkey was acting "in good faith to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem."

In a written statement distributed to the press, Mr. Ecevit stated that Turkey and the United States would soon take up the issue of the U.S. defense installations on Turkish soil. Most activities at the installations were halted in 1975 in retaliation for the embargo.

The premier apparently was referring to a meeting scheduled next week in New York between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okmen.

Officials said today that techni-

cal-level talks on a new defense agreement had been underway for some time.

Mr. Ecevit said that Turkey's national security council, which is made up of military and civilian leaders, would discuss a "provisional status" for the U.S. bases in a meeting early next week.

The Turkish newspaper Hürriyet reported that five key bases, including three intelligence-gathering stations and a navigational base on the coast of the Sea of Marmara, would be reopened soon with "provisional status."

In all, the bases at issue number about two dozen. Most are relay and communications stations whose activities are linked to the intelligence-gathering functions of several major ones, which monitor nuclear tests and troop movements in the Soviet Union.

The U.S. Congress imposed a total ban on arms sales to Turkey because of Turkey's use of U.S.-supplied weapons in its invasion of Cyprus in 1974. The embargo was later modified to allow Turkey up to \$175 million in military aid.

'Good Faith'

Both houses of Congress voted to repeal the embargo two months ago, if Mr. Carter could certify Turkish good faith in pursuing a Cyprus settlement.

The bill that Mr. Carter signed would also allow resumption of trade with Rhodesia next year if the government there showed willingness to participate with all other Rhodesian political and racial factions in an internationally sponsored conference on its future.

Under the bill's terms, Rhodesia also must select a government in free elections with all political and population groups being allowed to participate.

The bill signed yesterday also makes possible the president's proposed phasing out of U.S. troops in South Korea. The legislation authorizes the transfer of \$800 million in U.S. defense equipment to the South Koreans.

British Foreign Secretary David

UN Body Told Britain Backs Mideast Accords

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (UPI) — Britain endorsed the Camp David accords today, but France warned that despite initial euphoria, "great uncertainty" still surrounds the agreements.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud told the General Assembly that Camp David "has ushered in a new phase" in efforts for a Middle East peace, but that "clearly, there is great uncertainty in it." Echoing remarks made yesterday by both Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Guiringaud said a settlement demanded that "all interested parties be associated, including the representatives of the Palestinian people."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen called the accords "a positive step" which has London's full support. Still, he added, "many major questions remain to be resolved, and I do not underestimate the difficulties."

U.S. Aide Urges Restraint In Dealing With Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

duced international tension," as it is to say that detente between the United States and the Soviet Union contributed toward new kinds of tensions.

Balancing this with an assessment of factors in U.S. politics that lead to worsened relations, Mr. Shulman spoke of the difficulty that the Carter administration has had articulating "a unified and coordinated foreign policy," partly because of rivalries between the executive branch and Congress in foreign affairs, and partly as a reflection of domestic attitudes after the Vietnam conflict.

"It lies within our power to magnify or moderate the effect of these factors," he said, adding: "It should be evident that it is in our national interest to moderate them as much as possible, since a high level of tension in the U.S.-Soviet relationship inevitably makes all other problems facing us in our foreign relations more difficult and more dangerous."

He went on to list some grounds for modern optimism, remarking that Soviet court actions against two American correspondents in Moscow and an American businessman had ceased, that the severity of punitive actions against dissidents had been reduced, and that it appeared the Soviet Union might have perceived some limits to its ability to expand a presence in Africa.

Mr. Shulman suggested that "the strains of the recent past" might even open opportunities for pursuing "a more realistic and steady course" in relations with the Soviet Union.

Informality At Vatican

Pope John Paul I pats Daniele Bravo at the Vatican yesterday while interviewing the 5th-grade Rome student during yesterday's papal general audience. In the month since his election as pontiff, Pope John Paul has transformed the normally sedate audiences into informal gatherings.



Warsaw Pact Arithmetic Puzzles NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

region. But Western officials say that the Russians have not budged at all from their long-held position that they will not give up the relative numerical superiority they have always held on the central front.

"The Socialist states insist that there will be no asymmetrical reductions, since the figures show approximate parity," a leading Communist diplomat here said.

Some Western negotiators believe that the real issue is not the data problem, but whether the Kremlin will decide that it wants a troop-reduction agreement. If it does, these officials argue, then there are enough loopholes in the data question for Moscow to find some way to acknowledge the higher level of Western figures and proceed with an agreement.

They insist that the West will not try to finesse an agreement by watering down its own figures in order to reach a compromise.

On the other hand, there is widespread agreement among U.S., British, West German and other NATO officials that the data issue, which has been around for years, may become extremely hard or even impossible for the Soviet Union to back away from, specifically because the 805,000 figure has been officially and publicly spotlighted as part of the June proposals and part of the first even slightly detailed exchange of data on the subject by the two blocs.

The 805,000 figure was first broached, with no corresponding detail, by the Warsaw Pact in June, 1976. Since then Soviet chief Leonid Brezhnev has stated publicly that the Warsaw Pact has not added soldiers in the field. Thus, the Soviet Union must stick to the same figure or suggest that Mr. Brezhnev's statements were false.

Western delegates say they could

not really prove Mr. Brezhnev wrong. The Soviet buildup in recent years has been in equipment rather than men, they say, and the pact forces were much larger to begin with before June, 1976.

The situation now, they say, essentially boils down to the Soviet Union either being perhaps stuck with the 1976 figure or lying to the West on the size of its forces and knowing that the West knows they are lying.

Haig Denies Reports Of Maneuver Danger

HANAU, West Germany, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., NATO's Supreme Commander, denied today that the current maneuvers by almost 330,000 soldiers from half a dozen allied nations are either provocative or dangerous.

Gen. Haig was reacting to German newspaper criticism of the maneuvers which also involved flying 15,000 U.S. soldiers and 48 Phantom fighter-bombers from the United States to Western Europe.

New \$1 Coin Moves Nearer To U.S. Mint

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — Americans could have the new Susan B. Anthony dollar coin jingling in their pocket change sometime next summer, Treasury officials say.

The coin picturing the women's rights advocate won House approval on a 368-38 vote yesterday. The Senate passed the authorization bill earlier, and President Carter is certain to sign it.

U.S. Mint officials said they will begin minting 500 million of the copper-nickel coins in January and issue them about June. They will release a large number of coins at the outset so that they do not become scarce collectors' items.

Soviet Nuclear Blast Detected by Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Soviet Union set off an underground nuclear explosion on the island of Novaya Zemlya in the Barents Sea today, the Uppsala Seismological Institute reported.

It was the second underground explosion detected in that area this year and registered 5.8 on the Richter scale.

Vance, Gromyko Reopen Strategic Weapons Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko reopened negotiations today that may determine whether a new treaty to limit the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers can be completed by the end of the year.

The two men planned two days of meetings, beginning in the late afternoon at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and continuing tomorrow morning at the U.S. Mission.

U.S. officials said that after Mr. Vance addresses the General Assembly Friday, the negotiations probably will be shifted to Washington on Saturday with President Carter taking charge.

Last October, speaking in Des Moines, Iowa, an opinion Mr. Carter forecast completion within weeks of a strategic weapons limitation treaty that would be "the pride of the country." Now, 11 months later, the agreement remains elusive despite three rounds of Vance-Gromyko negotiations since April and Mr. Carter's intercession last May.

'Modernization' Is Issue

Chief among the disputed issues is "modernization," how many new missile systems the two governments will allow each other to build and improve during the treaty's life, until 1985.

Paul Warnke, the chief U.S. arms negotiator, took the latest U.S. bargaining position to Moscow earlier this month.

Mr. Gromyko will convey the Kremlin's response to Mr. Vance. There has been no tip-off to the na-

ture of that response, although Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in a speech last week, and Mr. Gromyko, in a speech to the General Assembly yesterday, expressed hopes for completing the accord.

"The distance between the positions of the two sides," Mr. Brezhnev said, "is not all that great and is quite surmountable, given good will and state wisdom."

Gromyko's Hopes

Mr. Gromyko said a new agreement "is equally needed by the Soviet Union, the United States and the world at large." He said he hoped forces favoring a treaty would prevail in the United States.

Sour relations between Washington and Moscow have hampered the weapons negotiations. "There has been a recent, marginal improvement in the climate," a knowledgeable U.S. official said.

But the official, who asked that he not be identified, said prospects for a weapons-limitation treaty "depend mostly on what Gromyko is bringing to Vance."

The Russians have tried to suppress new U.S. weapons systems, while the United States has proposed that each government be permitted to introduce one new land-based intercontinental ballistic missile and one new submarine-launched missile during the treaty's life.

To protect its Minuteman mis-

siles, the United States wants the right to shift them among thousands of underground sites in a sort of "shell game" to confuse potential attackers. It also wants to impose limitations on the Soviet Backfire bomber.

Grave Danger Seen

Moshe Arens, also of the Herut Party and chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, also attacked the agreement, saying it would lead Israel to grave danger from Arab enemies.

Likening the settlements to a defensive wall, Mr. Arens said, "Once we remove its layer of stone, the wall will never be strong again."

Yoram Aviner, another Herut member and longtime Begin ally, said that while the "battle of the Sinai is over" the agreement would lead to a Palestinian state on the West Bank.

"May my traitorous right hand wither if I forget the West Bank of the Jordan River," he said.

Many of the members favoring the Camp David pacts were equally emotional in their support of what Mr. Begin presented as the "price of peace."

Haika Grossman, a former partisan fighter and member of the leftist Mapam faction, declared, "The time has come for us to take the responsibility to stop the killing, to take this country out of a wave of war."

For years Mr. Begin has been an advocate of the Gush Emunim, (bloc of faithful) frequently urging the group to build more settlements on the West Bank to assure Israel's "eternal" right to the territory.

"Why give them?" Mr. Grossman asked Mr. Begin, a reference to his post-Camp David speech in which he said no matter how much the Gush Emunim attacked him, he would "return love."

The Labor Party's Abba Eban, former ambassador to the UN,

In Middle East Diplomatic Race

U.S., Syria Canvass Moderates

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The United States and Syria today competed for the support of Arab moderates in separate diplomatic offensives aimed at bolstering their opposing positions on current Middle East peace moves.

Special U.S. Middle East envoy Alfred Atherton met King Hussein here in what was seen as an uphill battle to convince the monarch to join Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

The U.S. and Syrian campaigns are part of one of the most intense bursts of diplomatic activity that the region has seen since the 1974 and 1975 peace shuffles of then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Atherton arrived here yesterday on the heels of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, representing Arab hardliners opposed to last week's Camp David summit agreements, who had left for Saudi Arabia after a 7-hour visit and talks with King Hussein.

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Israeli Withdrawal

After his meeting with Mr. Assad, the Jordanian leader declared that he saw eye-to-eye with Syria "most, if not all, things." He reiterated Jordan's call for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967 and for self-determination for the Palestinians.

In Saudi Arabia today, the Mr. Assad met Crown Prince Fahd in an effort to dissuade the wealthy kingdom from tilting too far toward Egypt and the United States after the Camp David summit.

The Saudis, who contribute substantial financial aid to Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, are expected to play an important role in determining the success or failure of the U.S. bid to enlarge peace talks.

Saudi Arabia has been insistent on the need for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, especially Arab East Jerusalem, and has declared support for PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Assad conferred with Prince

Fahd in Taif for three hours. The official Saudi press agency said that the talks were of "great importance." They dealt with "all Arab and international topics, and ways of promoting bilateral relations between the two countries."

The Syrian leader flew to Kuwait later today for talks with Emir Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

King Hussein was expected to visit Saudi Arabia soon, although no date has been announced.

Prince Fahd has been meeting visiting leaders because King Khaled is out of the country for heart treatment.

'Race Between Peoples'

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Rai commented today that the Middle East was witnessing a "race between two peoples" — the Camp David moves toward a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace, and Syrian-

Jordanian support for a comprehensive settlement.

King Hussein was meanwhile reported to have told Arab hardliners on Friday that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat "deserves more sympathy than resentment," and that the Camp David trend was irreversible.

An English-language news bulletin in Beirut, the Middle East Reporter, quoted sources in Amman as saying that the Jordanian monarch counseled prudence to Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi and PLO chief Yasser Arafat. King Hussein reportedly argued that Mr. Sadat "let himself into a deep tunnel," and was meeting "indecently strong U.S. pressure and Israeli intransigence."

Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Arafat conferred with King Hussein at an air base in Jordan on Friday to try to dissuade him from accepting the Camp David line.

Defense Minister Favored For S. Africa Premiership

(Continued from Page 1)

ment newspapers have shown the foreign minister to be a heavy favorite in the white public.

When Mr. Vorster announced his resignation on grounds of ill health last week, the defense minister and Mr. Mulder entered the succession battle with built-in advantages. Both are veteran Cabinet ministers compared with the foreign minister, who was appointed to his post 18 months ago, and both are provincial party leaders — Mr. Mulder in the Transvaal and the defense minister in the Cape.

Mr. Mulder was expected to command the bulk of the 80 Transvaal votes in the caucus, and Defense Minister Botha had a similar hold on the 55 Cape electors.

Mr. Mulder's political problems began earlier this year when newspapers uncovered a pattern of financial irregularities in the Department of Information, which he headed for five years until Mr. Vorster transferred the post to Foreign Minister Botha four weeks ago.

Mr. Vorster then instituted an administrative inquiry into the department's multimillion-dollar program of covert spending overseas, which the disclosures had revealed.

Mr. Vorster's statement last night was prompted by a report in Die Transvaler, a Johannesburg newspaper favorable to Mr. Mulder, claiming that the audit of the Information Ministry's secret accounts had turned up no irregularities.

Mr. Vorster confirmed this, but he added that a wider inquiry, still in progress, was examining the purposes for which the money was spent and whether there was personal financial gain by the officials involved.

If the rival camps insist on a vote, it will be the first time in 20 years that the prime ministership has been contested. In 1958, Hendrik Verwoerd emerged as the winner from a three-cornered contest to succeed Hans Strijdom. After Mr. Verwoerd was assassinated in Parliament in 1966, several potential candidates deferred to Mr. Vorster, who was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. Vorster, like Foreign Minister Botha, was a relatively junior member of the Cabinet when he was chosen to head the government. Unlike the foreign minister, who has advocated reforms to combat racial discrimination, Mr. Vorster came to the post with a reputation as an extreme hardliner won during his years as justice minister.

Throughout its history, the National Party has tended to choose the most conservative candidate in leadership contests. If the pattern holds in the vote tomorrow, the winner almost certainly would be the defense minister.

praised the Camp David pacts, praised Mr. Begin and praised Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, adding, "There is no doubt in my mind that the achievement is greater than the price."

As Communist members shouted protests, Mr. Eban said the agreements have brought "the most fundamental change [of] breaking the circle of war." He said they would not only lead to peace with Egypt but would create better relations with the United States and European countries and create "the opening of the presence of Israel in the Third World."

It will transform our image as a barrier to peace in the Middle East."

Referring to the Likud and the Labor alignment, Mr. Eban added, "I recommend much less pride in one camp and less inferiority complex in the other camp. . . . There is no negotiation without compromise."

"This is the time, let us not miss it," Mr. Eban implored.

British Sport Unit to Vote On Boycotting Olympics

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Whether Britain gives official consideration to boycotting the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow may be decided Tuesday when the Sports Council votes on a resolution based on alleged Russian violations of human rights.

Laddie Lucas, who once was captain of Britain's Walker Cup golf team and is now chairman of the Sports Council's finance committee, wants the government to open discussions with NATO and Common Market allies about the possibility of a concerted withdrawal.

"I greatly dislike what the Russians are doing in human rights," the former member of Parliament said in an interview today. "And I've been astonished at the strength and breadth of national feeling shown about this issue."

The controversy about British participation, ignited after the Soviet Union sentenced three dissidents including Anatoli Shcharansky to long prison terms in mid-July, has subsided recently, and it appears that the resolution before the Sports Council will fail.

The Labor government, however, has already stepped in at the last minute to prevent the signing of an Anglo-Russian sports agreement, and Foreign Secretary David Owen has suggested that the 1980 games might be in jeopardy.

If Mr. Lucas' resolution should be passed by the 32-member Sports Council, an independent body supported financially by the government, the Cabinet would probably take up the question of beginning

discussions with other governments "though it would not be bound to do anything."

The British Olympic Association declared its opposition to national boycotts two weeks ago.

"Emphasis has always been placed on the participation of the individual competitor in the games," it said. Therefore, subject to the laws of each nation and Olympic rules, "any competitor, if selected, should not be denied the privilege."

The debate over the games involves the same arguments employed in other areas of East-West competition, such as trade. Should the Western strategy be to isolate its adversaries or to build "bridges?"

"Our general view of detente is that people-to-people contacts are extremely important, but this hasn't stopped us from making gestures," a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

France to Take Part

In UN Talks on Arms

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP) — France, which has boycotted the Geneva disarmament talks since they opened in 1962, will take part in the new United Nations disarmament committee to start work there next year, Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stuenkel announced today.

The committee was established on a French initiative by the UN Special Assembly on Disarmament in New York this year to replace the Geneva forum.

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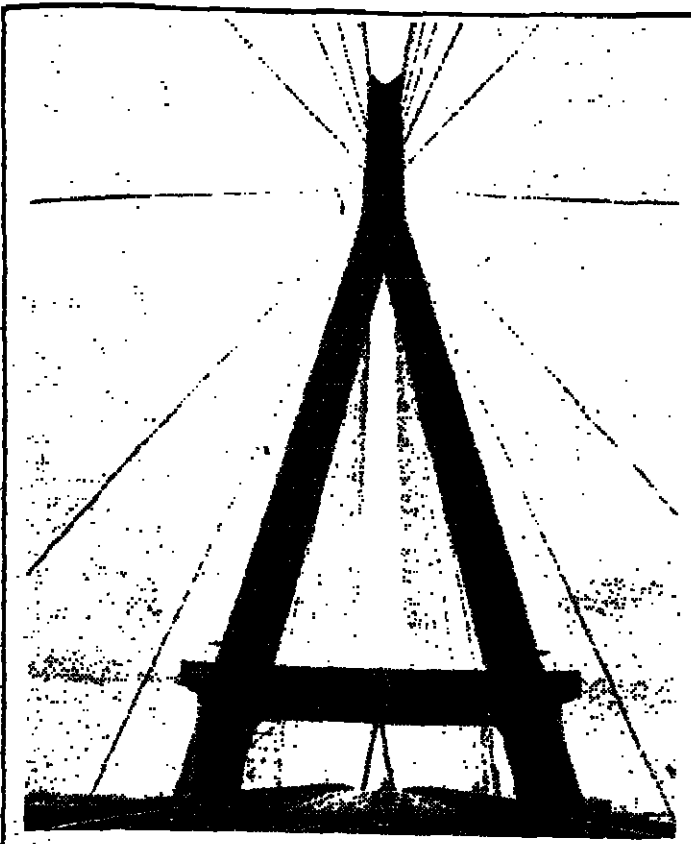
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15. What's your brother doing?

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Herald Tribune



RUST IN PEACE — The Koehlbrand Bridge across the Elbe River in Hamburg is four years old but is having such serious corrosion problems that it is closed to traffic on weekends to allow repair work. Each of the 88 cables on which the bridge is suspended has had to be replaced, at an estimated cost of about 12.5 million marks (\$6.6 million).

San Diego Crash Fulfilled Fears of Residents, Experts

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (NYT) — When two planes collided in San Diego Monday, it was as if they were acting out a scenario meant as a macabre confirmation of the fears of residents and air safety experts.

For years there had been fear of a major air disaster at Lindbergh Field in San Diego, where a small private plane and a Pacific Southwest Airlines jet carrying 136 passengers and crew members collided at 3,000 feet. The collision dropped burning debris on a residential neighborhood, killing at least 13 persons on the ground. At least 151 persons were killed — on the ground and in the planes.

Many San Diego citizens had long complained that the airport's proximity to office buildings and homes (it is less than two miles from the city center) made it a safety danger. John McLues, former head of the Federal Aviation Administration, warned two years ago that the airport could expect a potential disaster.

Moreover, there had been fears among safety experts of the inevitability of a mid-air collision occurring between an airliner and a private plane at a major airport somewhere.

[The FAA issued tough new safety rules yesterday for commuter airlines and air taxis. UPI reported, tightening pilot training standards and ordering installation of additional crash-prevention equipment

so that by the end of next year the small airlines will have to meet safety requirements almost as strict as those for major carriers.

[The orders, developed over the last two years, were aimed at the growing fleet of small airlines operating planes with 20 seats or less. Commuter and air taxi lines now operate under safety standards much less stringent than those imposed on major airlines.]

Monday's collision highlighted a problem that has been recognized for more than two decades, a problem for which there have been numerous solutions proposed, but for which no solution has been implemented because of political and technical disputes.

The problem is an explosive growth of air traffic in and around the nation's major airports. The U.S. fleet of private planes has increased by 50 percent during the last decade, to more than 185,000, and operations by commercial jets have increased substantially. Every day, at scores of airports around the country, and most of the time safely, small private planes use the same landing and takeoff facilities and the same airspace as faster, larger commercial planes, which often carry hundreds of passengers.

Many of the small planes are operated by pilots considered to have skills at least as proficient as commercial pilots, and many of the private planes have the latest electronic flying aids. However, air safety specialists in the transportation safety board and elsewhere have warned that the danger of mixing such traffic was growing, and some have urged that the private planes be prohibited from the same airspace that is occupied by the commercial jets.

However, an influential lobby of private-plane owners and small-plane manufacturers, frequently allied with powerful congressmen who are pilots, has resisted such limitations.

In recent years, the Federal Aviation Administration has initiated a variety of projects to deal with the problem of mid-air collision. Modest restrictions have been made on travel by private planes at some major airports, including requirements that they be equipped with radar location-transmitting devices.

Organized airline pilots have long argued that technology is available to provide a cockpit device that would warn them of an impending collision.

But the FAA has argued that the available equipment is not satisfactory from a standpoint of reliability and safety — there are too many false alarms, for example, it claims. The agency said radar controllers on the ground, who can observe the relative locations of planes on their radar scopes, can warn pilots of a collision danger.

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According to preliminary reports, both pilots in Monday's collision had been warned of the presence of the other plane, suggesting that such oral warnings are not adequate to avoid a collision. But it is impossible to say whether an electronic system would have had any different results.

Explosion Blamed

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 27 (AP) — An engine explosion may have been responsible for the fiery crash of a small plane that killed eight persons in San Juan yesterday — six in the plane and two on the ground. The twin-engine

Beechcraft crashed and burned in a crowded residential street. Witnesses said the Beechcraft was closely trailing an Eastern Airlines jet and appeared to collide with it. But the pilot of the Eastern Airlines plane said one of the Beechcraft's engines apparently exploded, and he denied there had been a collision.

Mintoff Goes to France

VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left here today for Strasbourg, France, where he will address the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Medicare Fees To Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The nation's 27 million Medicare recipients will have to pay higher hospital fees next year before the government's insurance program for the elderly steps in to pay the rest, the White House disclosed yesterday.

The standard base payment for Medicare patients entering hospitals will rise from \$144 to \$160 on Jan. 1, 1979, an increase of 11 percent.

There will be comparable fee increases for patients hospitalized with extended illnesses and those transferred to nursing homes.

The petition also argued that the New Jersey court was in error in failing to hold that the subpoenas for Farber's notes was overly broad.

In addition, the petition contended that the New Jersey court had relied solely on unsupported allegations to reach its conclusion that the trial judge had sufficient evidence before him to demand the notes without a hearing.

If the stay application had been denied, Farber would have had to return to jail, where he has already spent 27 days. His sentence for civil contempt was to run until he had turned over his notes. He also was found guilty of criminal contempt and was sentenced to a \$1,000 fine and six months in jail, and that term was to begin after the civil penalties had been served.

The Times's civil-contempt penalties had reached \$150,000 before they were stayed. Also stayed is a fine of \$100,000 for criminal contempt.

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U.S. Supreme Court Grants a Stay to Farber, Times

By Michael Sterne

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT) — The New York Times and its reporter Myron Farber yesterday were granted an indefinite stay of further penalties for their contempt-of-court convictions in the New Jersey murder trial of Dr. Mario Jascovich.

The stay, ordered by Associate Justice Potter Stewart of the U.S.

Supreme Court, was made 40 minutes before Farber was to have been returned to jail and fines of \$5,000 a day reimposed on The Times.

An earlier stay, granted by the New Jersey Supreme Court while it reviewed the contempt convictions, had been scheduled to end at 4 p.m. following the New Jersey court's 5-to-2 decision to let the convictions stand.

Justice Stewart acted after lawyers for Farber and The Times filed a petition yesterday morning asking the high court to take the case for review. Under normal Supreme Court procedure, defense lawyers for Dr. Jascovich, the accused in the murder case, will get 30 days to submit opposing briefs before the justices decide whether to accept the case.

The legal tangle that led to a ma-

jor test of the right of journalists to protect their confidential news sources began with a subpoena by the Jascovich defense for all of Farber's notes on the case. Articles by Farber led to a reopening of an investigation that had been dropped years before. Ultimately Dr. Jascovich was indicted in a series of deaths at a hospital in Oradell, N.J.

In their petition, Farber and The Times said that the New Jersey court had erred in refusing to grant them due process of law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. They contended that the failure of the Jascovich trial judge to give them a hearing before citing them for contempt was a denial of due process and should have been overturned.

The petition also argued that the New Jersey court was in error in failing to hold that the subpoenas for Farber's notes was overly broad.

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FBI Admits to Informers in News Media

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — FBI Director William Webster told a Senate subcommittee yesterday the agency has "about four informants who are connected with the news media in various ways."

Mr. Webster made the statement in testimony supporting a proposed congressional charter for the FBI. He urged that the charter not be so detailed as to restrict the government's response to violations of the law.

The director also testified that Congress should decide whether the FBI should continue to collect information about planned demonstrations at U.S. facilities or to make background checks on prospective government employees.

Attorney General Griffin Bell, joining Mr. Webster at the hearing, said he hoped the proposed charter would be a means by which "the American people would tell us what they want us to do."

Affirmative Powers

"It would be a pity just to get Congress to write out a code of laws saying we can't do this and that," Mr. Bell testified. He and

Mr. Webster argued that the code should spell out the FBI's powers affirmatively so agents would know what they could legally do.

Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, said enactment of a charter is "still a ways off, but today's hearings move us into the drafting stage."

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, said he "may agree that a legislative charter for the FBI is desirable" but argued that it should not "unnecessarily restrict the bureau from investigating crimes and protecting the security of our nation."

The question of informants in the news media came up when Sen. Abourezk asked Mr. Webster whether the charter should restrict the use as informants of journalists, doctors, clergymen and others whose professions make them privy to confidential information.

Mr. Webster said there was no "clear agreement" on this within the FBI, which he said is preparing

its own charter proposal and expects to turn it over to Mr. Bell and to Sen. Abourezk in a week or two.

The FBI director did not indicate what connection the informants he mentioned had with the news media. He said "we have been careful not to use them in any way connected with editorial policy."

Pressed by Sen. Abourezk, Mr. Webster said he would prefer that the charter "not say flat out that you can't use clergymen or newsmen" or members of other professions. Mr. Bell also said he "wouldn't want a blanket prohibition."

Mr. Webster said the FBI has sometimes been used to gather information on planned demonstrations "simply because it has the necessary personnel in field offices throughout the country."

"The FBI, however, is not ordinarily responsible for providing the health and safety measures in connection with such demonstrations," he said. "Thus, the question is raised whether an agency whose primary function is law enforcement should collect this information."

AN EXPERIENCE IN LUXURY

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Shorter Work Week Opposed by France

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuters) — The French government opposes proposals to shorten the working week as a way of absorbing unemployment, presidential spokesman Pierre Joxe said today after the weekly Cabinet meeting.

Labor Minister Robert Boulin reported to the Cabinet on his talks with unions and employers' organizations. He was asked to continue discussions about part-time working, creation of temporary jobs and the problems of older persons on the labor market.

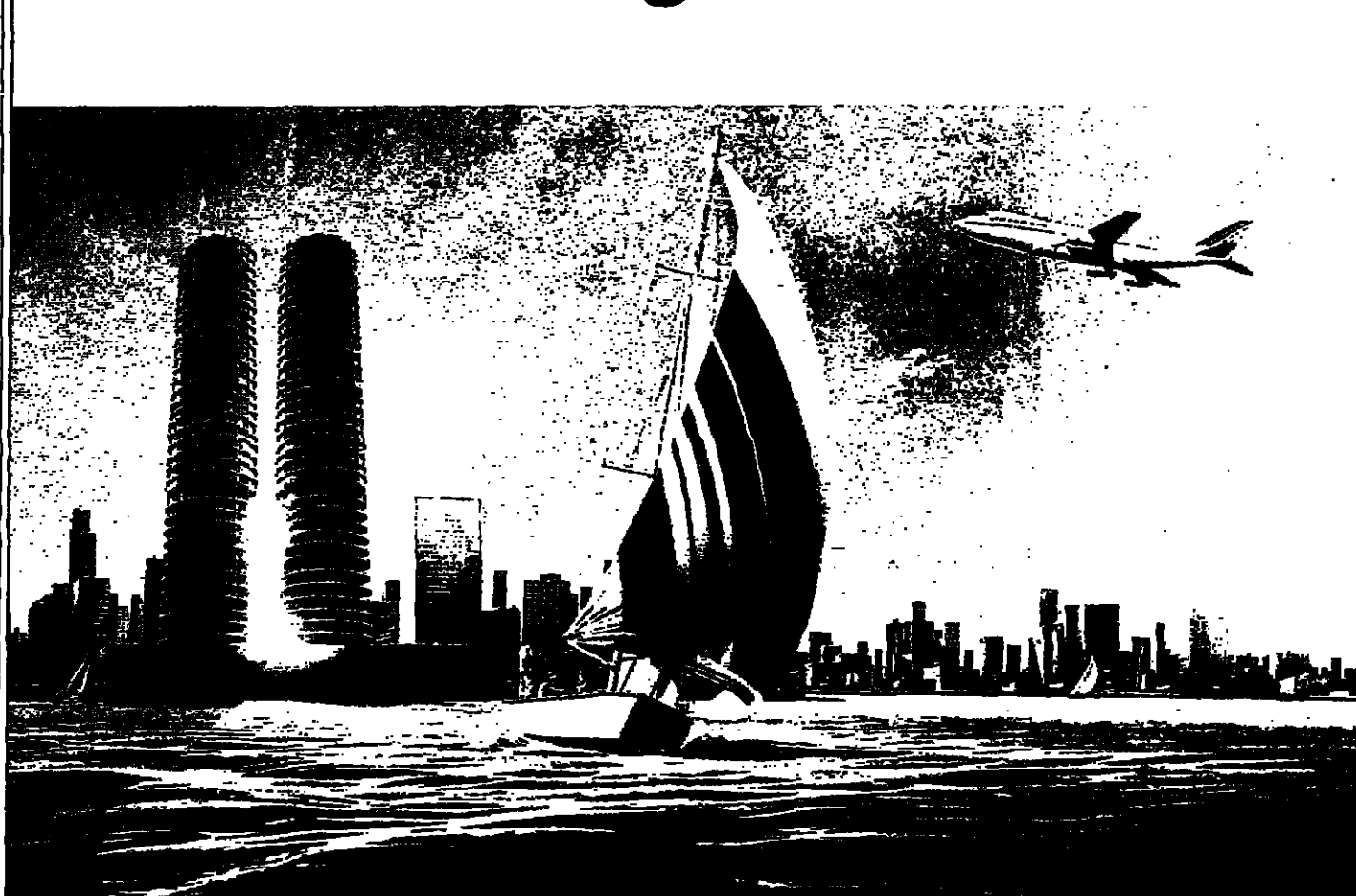
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5:45 p.m. (local time)	Chicago	8:30 p.m. (local time)
Weds. Fri. Sun.		

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Obituaries

James Bassett, 65, Newsman, Novelist

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP) — James Bassett, 65, author of the best selling novel "Harm's Way" and a retired associate editor of the Los Angeles Times, died of an apparent heart attack yesterday at his suburban Malibu home.

Mr. Bassett served as a Navy lieutenant junior grade and public relations officer during World War II and drew on those experiences to write "Harm's Way," which was published in 1962. The book was made into a movie starring John Wayne, Kirk Douglas and Henry Fonda.

He also wrote "Commander Prime, USN," and "The Sky Suspended."

A native of Glendale, Calif., he joined the Times as a reporter after college, serving as an aviation writer, political analyst and editorial page director until he was appointed associate editor in 1971.

Mr. Bassett took leave from the Times to work on Richard Nixon's presidential and vice presidential campaigns in 1952, 1956 and 1960. He also served as public relations

director for the Republican National Committee in 1954.

Alfred Naccache

BEIRUT, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Alfred Naccache, 91, the first president of an independent Lebanon, died yesterday.

A Maronite Christian, Mr. Naccache took over the presidency Nov. 24, 1941, two days after Lebanon was declared independent. He served until March 18, 1943, during the period of World War II when Lebanon remained under control of the Free French. The nation achieved actual independence in 1943.

Manne Siegbahn

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Swedish physicist Manne Siegbahn, 91, winner of the 1924 Nobel Prize in Physics, died Monday, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences said today.

Prof. Siegbahn was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discoveries in X-ray spectroscopy at Uppsala University, where he was a professor.

After rapid academic success, a special professorship was created for him in 1937 and he was appointed head of the Research Institute in Experimental Physics of the Royal Academy of Sciences, paving the way for Sweden's nuclear science program.

The institute was equipped with one of Europe's first cyclotrons and during World War II, it conducted research into the beneficial uses of radioactivity, especially in medicine.

From 1947-1957, Prof. Siegbahn was chairman of the Nobel Prize Physics Committee.

U.S. Would Settle Tapes Dispute With Nixon, Curb Public Access

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The government has proposed a settlement of its dispute with former President Richard Nixon over his White House tapes that would limit public access to them, sources said yesterday.

According to one source, a proposed stipulation of the agreement would bar the National Archives from reporting to the Justice Department any evidence of alleged lawbreaking contained in the tapes. The source said that Mr. Nixon still has objections to the proposed agreement and has not accepted a settlement.

After Mr. Nixon's resignation in 1974, Congress passed a law authorizing government control and custody of the former president's materials, including the White House tapes that contributed his resignation over the Watergate scandal.

The source said that the proposed settlement would bar the Na-

tional Archives from duplicating the Nixon tapes for public circulation and would make them available only in Washington and at 10 regional offices across the country.

Also, the government has said that it would agree to limit materials to be made public to those which had a direct effect on official presidential duties.

In addition, Mr. Nixon would get back originals of tapes which contain private conversations and the archivists would have sole authority to decide what is public or private.

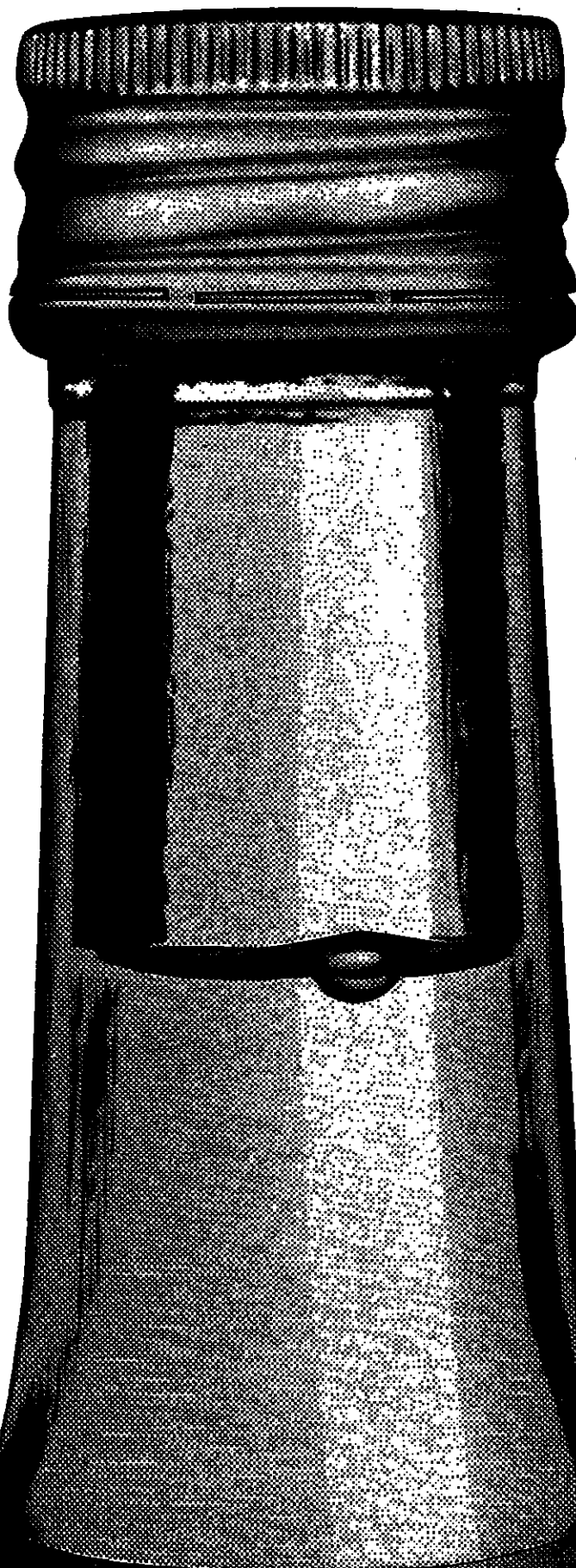
2.2 Million See Shroud

TURIN, Sept. 27 (UPI) — More than 2.2 million persons have viewed the reputed burial shroud of Christ since it went on display in the Turin Cathedral a month ago, and thousands more are expected before the exhibition ends Oct. 8, church officials said yesterday.

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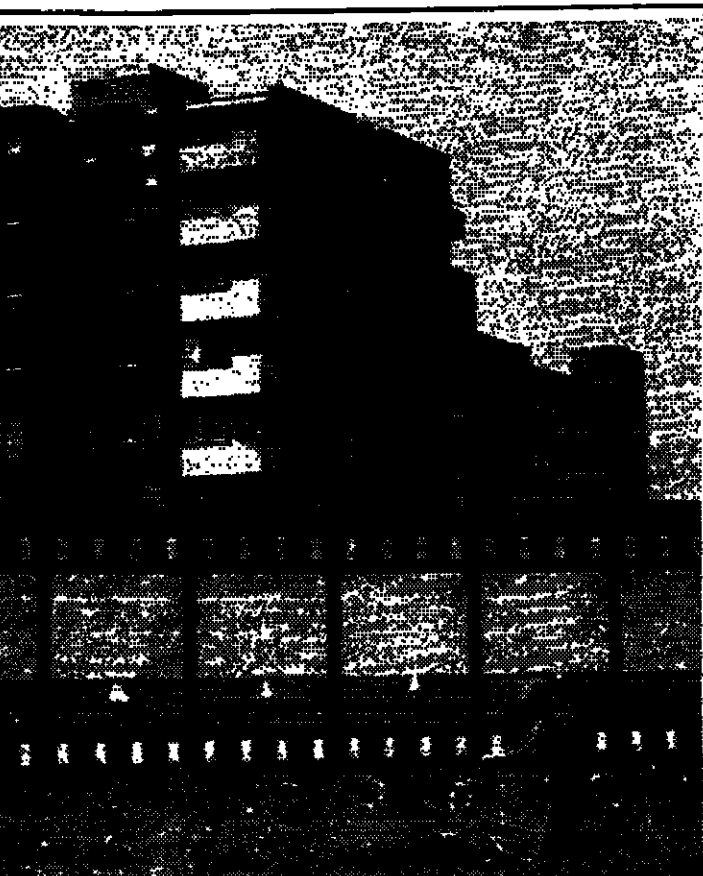


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WALL MOVIE — A young cyclist in Bremen, West Germany, has a look at a wall painting that stretches for 50 meters (165 feet) across the back of a set of garages in a Bremen development. The painting simulates a sequence of photographs of a sailboat in the rain.

Deadline Set for Today to Reach Accord

Talks Resume to End U.S. Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Labor Secretary Ray Marshall announced today the resumption of negotiations to end the strike that has paralyzed most of the nation's rail service, and gave bargainers until noon tomorrow to reach agreement or face certain federal action.

Mr. Marshall noted, however, that union leaders do not appear ready to end national picketing. "Our economic health is imperiled by a continuation of this strike," he said at a news conference. Two-thirds of the nation's rail traffic is affected by the walkout, he said. He added that layoffs have begun in the automobile industry, and food supplies "will soon begin to rot if the strike is not settled."

"This is why I have given both sides a 24-hour deadline to reach an agreement," he said. Formal talks between the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks and the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. broke off last Thursday, but Mr. Marshall said they had arranged to resume them.

He was unwilling to spell out administration plans in the event of a continued deadlock, but noted that two alternatives would be creation of an emergency board which could lead to a back-to-work order, or special legislation.

The contract dispute over job protection which started July 10 between the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks and the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. spread almost nationwide yesterday, involving more than 40 railroad lines serving all parts of the country. Only the Northeast Corridor did not have any labor problems.

Mr. Marshall met yesterday with labor and railroad officials, including the brotherhood's President Fred Kroil, officials of the National Railway Labor Conference, and the United Transportation Union.

In Springfield, Ill., Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, worried that the U.S. bountiful grain harvest is threatened by the strike, said that he is seeking a meeting with Mr. Marshall to discuss possible use of the Taft-Hartley 80-day back-to-work order.

"There's no doubt this comes at a very difficult time," said Mr. Bergland, "just as farmers are harvesting the biggest corn crop ever."

A spokesman for the American Association of Railroads said that the strike has stopped 70 percent of the grain movement in the country.

Mr. Marshall said the differences between the brotherhood and the railroad "are not insurmountable. I fully expect both sides . . . to engage in round-the-clock bargaining to meet the deadline of noon on Thursday."

He said if that deadline passes without agreement "both sides can expect with certainty that the administration will take further action."

The rail situation today, while improved from the huge walkout yesterday, was still in a shambles. Where trains were moving — and

they were moving almost normally on the West coast — supervisory personnel were running them. The Norfolk & Western runs trains as far west as Kansas City, Mo.

"The vast majority of freight is being held up," a spokesman for the American Association of Railroads said today. "Within two weeks, if the strike continues on this scale, economic losses to the nation would represent 5.8 percent of the Gross National Product" — a multibillion-dollar impact.

The automobile industry noted that production could halt by week-end if shipments do not resume. General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. officials said they already had cut back operations and laid off workers at some facilities where parts shipments had not arrived. A GM spokesman said most of the firm's plants could be shut by the weekend.

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Including Ruby Phone Calls

Assassination Unit Looks Into Inconclusive Leads

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — Having satisfied itself that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy and that Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the House Assassinations Committee yesterday began concentrating on somewhat more difficult questions.

Now in the final week of its public inquiry into the president's assassination, the committee examined a number of intriguing but inconclusive leads, some old and some new, concerning the Mafia, Cuban exile groups opposed to President Fidel Castro and suspicious characters on the fringes of both who knew either Ruby or Oswald.

Robert Blakey, chief committee counsel, indicated that the answers, if any, will not be forthcoming until the publication of the committee's final report at the end of the year.

Among the gleamings: • Ruby made a "suspicious" number of long-distance phone calls in the summer and fall of 1963 to various individuals linked in some way with organized crime, including associates of Mafia leaders Santos Trafficante, Sam Giancana and Carlos Marcello and associates of James Hoffa, the Teamsters Union president, and others in the Teamsters hierarchy.

• Six unidentified witnesses, "each corroborating the others," have told the committee in secret sessions that Oswald was in Clinton and Jackson, La., in late August and early September of 1963 looking for a job at East Louisiana State Hospital. Some of the witnesses have placed Oswald there with two deceased targets of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's controversial investigation of 1967-68: David Ferrie, an airline pilot, and Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman.

• It has been suggested, Mr. Blakey added without elaboration, "that the testimony that Oswald and Ferrie were together in Clinton and Jackson is, despite the Garrison prosecution, impressive." Mr. Blakey noted that Ferrie once worked as an investigator for Carlos Marcello, "who has been identified as the organized crime boss of Louisiana and Texas."

• A founder of an anti-Castro commando organization called Alpha 66, Antonio Veciana Blanch,

has told the committee in repeated interviews that an American who "directed him in all his activities" (including two plots to kill Mr. Castro) once met with him in Dallas in August of 1963. With the American was a third man whom Mr. Veciana later identified as Oswald. The U.S. control agent, who went by the name of Maurice Bishop, has yet to be located, but Mr. Blakey said that "Veciana's allegations remain undisputed."

• The committee is still investigating the story of Sylvia Odio, a Cuban exile whose parents were imprisoned in Havana as a result of Mr. Veciana's assassination plots. She told the Warren Commission that a man who was introduced to her as "Leon Oswald" and who looked like Lee Harvey Oswald visited her apartment in Dallas in late September of 1963 in the company of two Latin men. They wanted to know if she would finance some anti-Castro undertaking they were planning, but she declined.

The Warren Commission played down the Odio story, the committee was told, in tune with a staff attorney's memo of Sept. 19, 1964, which warned: "There are problems. Odio may well be right. The commission will look bad if it turns out that she is."

Ruby's Phone Calls

The murky trails were summed up in a 45-page opening statement, which Mr. Blakey read only in part. He devoted most of his time to the "dramatic upsurge" in Ruby's long-distance phone calls in late 1963.

Mr. Blakey said that many of the calls may have been related to a labor dispute that Ruby was having, but the committee counsel said that a number of the contacts cannot be "readily or easily dismissed."

Indicating that the Warren Commission glossed over the Ruby phone records, Mr. Blakey said they showed seven calls in the summer, most of them in August, to an old friend, casino gambler Lewis McWillie in Las Vegas. Ruby had once visited McWillie in 1959 in Havana, where he was then working in "an organized-crime-controlled casino."

Other suspicious calls, Mr. Blakey reported, were on Oct. 26, 1963, with Chicago bondsmen Irwin Weiner, "allegedly a key functionary between the Chicago Mafia and various corrupt union officials"; on Oct. 30, to a New Orleans trailer park owned by Joseph Pecoraro, a former heroin smuggler and allegedly a close associate of Carlos Marcello; on Nov. 7 and 8 to Mr. Hoffa's top lieutenant and reputed "enforcer," Robert Baker of Chicago, and again on Nov. 8 to Murray Miller, head of the Southern Conference of Teamsters.

Labor Dispute Cited

Mr. Weiner, Mr. Miller and Mr. Baker all told the committee that Ruby had been seeking their help in his labor dispute.

The witnesses at yesterday's hearing included Ruby's younger brother, Earl, who said he was convinced that his brother Jack acted impulsively, angered by a "smirk" on Oswald's face.

Earl Ruby, however, could not satisfy the committee about an April 1, 1962, telegram that had apparently been sent to Havana from his business establishment, Cobo Cleaners, in Detroit.

The Ruby family lawyer, Alan Adelson, told the committee that Jack Ruby's long-day mutinings that the truth would never come out could be dismissed as the ravings of a man who had slipped into paranoia.

The final witness, Capt. Jack Revell of the Dallas Police Department, dismissed Ruby as a "buffoon" and asserted that "if Jack Ruby was a member of organized crime, then the personnel director of organized crime ought to be replaced."

One of the officers assigned to investigate how Ruby got into police headquarters to kill Oswald, Capt. Revell said "the entire [Dallas police] department was negligent," but he acknowledged that no officer was ever disciplined.

Sex Case Figure Jailed, Ordered To Leave U.S.

MIAMI, Sept. 27 (AP) — Norma Levy, a central figure in a sex-politics scandal that rocked Britain's Conservative Party in 1973, was sentenced today to 18 months in federal prison for violating U.S. immigration laws. Her court-appointed attorney immediately filed an appeal.

Less than 10 hours after being released pending appeal, she was arrested on a disorderly intoxication charge after a disturbance in front of a bar in Fort Lauderdale. Bail was set at \$50. In the immigration case, U.S. District Court Judge James Lawrence King ruled that after she serves her jail term, Mrs. Levy will be turned over to U.S. immigration officials for deportation.

Mrs. Levy, who could have received two years in prison and a \$1,000 fine, was sentenced under the name of Mary Oris, which she was using at the time of her arrest earlier this year. On Sept. 9, a jury found her guilty of illegally entering the United States after she was deported.

Disclosure of her relationship with Lord Lambton, undersecretary of defense for the air force, led to his resignation in 1973. Later, Lord Jellicoe, Tory leader in the House of Lords, was implicated in the scandal and also resigned.

German Tourist Back in Maine, But This Year's Trip Is by Choice

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Erwin Kreuz, the jovial West German brewery worker who fell in love with Bangor, has come back to the city by the Penobscot River for a visit.

Mr. Kreuz, 50, who speaks little English, was flying to California in October for a vacation when he mistakenly got off the plane 3,000 miles too soon and wound up in Bangor. Thinking that he had arrived on the West Coast, Mr. Kreuz wandered around the city for three days. A startled taxi driver finally set him straight when Mr. Kreuz asked how much it would cost to go into San Francisco.

By then, Mr. Kreuz was having such a good time he decided to spend his vacation in Maine. When he left a month later he vowed to return. Monday he kept his word and arrived on a Lufthansa flight in Boston where he was greeted by Mrs. Gertrude Romine, the wife of a former restaurant owner who helped Mr. Kreuz last fall. Kenneth Romine said yesterday that he and his wife plan to drive Mr. Kreuz to the Bangor, West Germany.

"If he could get a job, he wouldn't mind living here," Mr. Romine said, adding that Mr. Kreuz considers Bangor his home away from home.

New Candidates Victors In Alabama Runoff Vote

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27 (UPI) — Alabama Democrats have turned from established politicians to some new faces, nominating a young state legislator over Sen. James Allen's widow for Allen's former Senate seat and picking a political newcomer as a candidate to succeed Gov. George Wallace.

Voters also nominated a former judge over a 10-year congressional veteran for the other Senate spot in yesterday's runoff primary.

State Sen. Donald Stewart, a 38-

year-old lawyer, upset Sen. Mayron Allen for the Democratic nomination to succeed Mrs. Allen's late husband.

Fob James, a 44-year-old sporting goods manufacturer from south Alabama, defeated Attorney General William Baxley for the gubernatorial nomination, while former Alabama Chief Justice Howell Heflin beat Rep. Walter Flowers for the other Senate seat, now held by retiring Sen. John Sparkman.

Nomination in the primary is tantamount to election in heavily Democratic Alabama.

Mrs. Allen, who was appointed to the Senate on an interim basis, had led a five-candidate field in the Sept. 5 primary, but her winning margin was too small to avoid a runoff.

She and Sen. Muriel Humphrey are the only women in the Senate. Both succeeded their late husbands, but Mrs. Humphrey decided not to seek re-election.

House Votes to Bar Unions in Military

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The House adopted a bill yesterday prohibiting union membership and organization in the armed forces.

On a 395-12 vote, the House sent the bill back to the Senate, which can accept House changes or call for a House-Senate conference committee to work out differences.

Senior Investigator Terence Byrne, 33, jumped onto the wing of a Piper Aztec as other customs men drove a car into its path to block its escape. Customs officials said that the operation smashed an attempt to smuggle \$500,000 worth of marijuana into Britain.

Customs officials said that seven customs men and two police officers sprang the trap as the plane landed at an isolated airstrip yesterday between Lincoln and Scunthorpe in east central England.

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Immigrant Labor Bringing Profound Changes to the Gulf Arab Nations

By J. P. Smith

KUWAIT (WP) — At 6 a.m. a British truck rolls up to the construction site in a cloud of dust. Out scramble Indians, Pakistanis, Yemenis in checked shirts and a lone Somali.

Down the Gulf, thousands of South Korean laborers have begun their day's work, building roads and stringing sewer piping at Jubail, Saudi Arabia. These scenes are repeated each morning throughout the Arab oil states that line the Gulf.

The employment of foreign workers to supplement the local work force is a well documented phenomenon in Western Europe. In the labor-scarce 1960s, millions

of Yugoslavs, Turks, Greeks and North and West Africans migrated to Switzerland, France and West Germany to fill mental and service jobs, and work on assembly lines in the expanding factories.

While that tide abated with the economic slowdown of the early 1970s, the quadrupling of oil prices has sent a new wave of immigrant labor surging up the Gulf. More than half the work force of the Arab states along the Gulf is now made up of foreigners.

Skin Trade
By sheer strength of numbers, this still largely uncharted phenomenon is having a far greater impact on the Gulf Arab states than it ever had on Western Europe.

At the peak, the *Gastarbeiter* (guest worker) held only one out of five jobs in Switzerland and one in seven in France. Three out of four jobs in the United Arab Emirates are held today by foreigners.

This 20th century version of the old skin trade — the export and import of humans — is also having a profound impact on the developing countries that supply the labor. World Bank economists say that Indians and Pakistanis working abroad send more than \$1 billion a year back to the families they leave behind.

Exported labor has, in fact, become the largest single source of hard currency for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's financially strapped economy. The million

Egyptians working in the oil countries send home almost triple the annual revenue Egypt derives from the Suez Canal.

Export Bonanza

In all, earnings from the Third World labor trade nearly doubled from \$4.4 billion in 1972 to almost \$8 billion in 1975, according to World Bank estimates. Some analysts believe that the developing countries will earn at least \$11 billion from the export of human labor this year.

By comparison, the developing countries earned only \$4 billion last year from the export of copper and \$3 billion from the export of sugar, which are among the largest sources of their income.

For the moment at least, both the Gulf Arab states and the countries sending them their workers seem to feel that they are benefiting from the arrangement. "It has become an important form of cooperation between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Third World," says Mohammad Khoury, a senior economist at the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development.

The wave of immigrant labor has swept up the Gulf since 1973. The Gulf states and the multinational corporations operating here contract for foreign labor the way they buy miles of pipe, tons of concrete or hundreds of units of prefabricated housing.

Labor Pipeline

When Iraq's Ministry of Transportation recently took charge of 400 new double-decker British Leyland buses, the government stitched together a companion deal for drivers from Bangladesh.

In Saudi Arabia, Waste Management Inc. of Oak Park, Ill., has a \$200 million contract to handle Riyadh's trash collection, brought in 2,000 Indian Moslems to work as rubbish collectors.

A contractor in Kuwait explained how the labor pipeline works. A company that wanted to bring in foreign labor would apply to the Kuwaiti government for visas, often in blocs of up to 500. The company would then contact an agent, perhaps in Pakistan, and tell him it was willing to pay him \$350 a head for workers and supply their plane tickets.

The agent makes money both ways, because he also will probably charge the Pakistani workers \$500 apiece. The price varies from country to country. Pakistani workers are willing to pay for jobs because they will earn anywhere from \$10 to \$75 a day on the Gulf, which is far more than they could earn in their own country.

A recent inventory provided by Aramco, the world's largest oil consortium, of its foreign employees in Saudi Arabia, lists 7,500 Filipinos, 5,700 South Koreans, 2,380 Indonesians, 1,850 Turks, 1,750 Thais, 1,490 Pakistanis and 590 Indians.

Heat Prostration

While the wages may be good, the life that the migrant workers lead in the Gulf states is by no means an easy one.

In Sharjah, Pakistani workers building a new shopping mall live in tents next to the work site that offer little relief from the 115-degree heat. A few blocks from the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel, Indian workers huddle nine to a room in rundown buildings because they cannot afford to live in apartments that rent for \$2,000 a month.

In Riyadh, where elegant skyscrapers and apartment buildings are taking shape, foreign workers live in squalor in cardboard and scrap-lumber shanties. Earlier this year, there were reports of Indian and Pakistani laborers dying of heat prostration at construction sites in the United Arab Emirates. The labor-exporting countries

have been reluctant to press the Arab states on allegations of abuse, fearful of losing out on the oil bonanza.

Last year, more than 100 South Korean laborers in Saudi Arabia held a sit-down strike that turned into a riot in protest against their working conditions — 10-hour workdays and a 28 days of work a month. Worried about losing the lucrative contract, their Korean construction firm sent them home and apologized to the Saudi government.

Three Languages

Of all the migrant workers, it is the Koreans who have made the deepest marks on the Gulf.

Two years ago, there were fewer than 100 South Koreans in Kuwait.

Today they number more than 10,000. Experts say that perhaps as many as 80,000 Koreans will be working in the Gulf states by the end of the year.

Grocery stores in Riyadh and Jeddah now carry *kimchi*, the pickled cabbage that is a staple of Korean cooking. At Ras Tanura, the Aramco-operated oil port on the Gulf, the "no smoking" signs are in three languages — Arabic, English and Korean.

A few of the labor-exporting countries have begun to express concern about the long-term implications of exporting workers — particularly skilled labor. Abdul Aziz Wattani, a manpower specialist with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries,

says that so many Egyptian engineers have been taking jobs in other countries that Egypt could face a shortage of 30,000 engineers by 1980.

Pakistan, concerned about the exodus of skilled manpower, recently tripled salaries in some sectors of its own economy. The Philippines, a relative newcomer to the Gulf labor trade, has enacted a law allowing Filipinos to work overseas only for companies registered with the Manila government.

Kew, Barre Talk Trade

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, met with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today for lunch and talks on increasing trade.



IN BLACK AND WHITE — Three friendly zebras complacently get their stripes in alignment for wandering photographers on a recent sunny afternoon at the zoo in West Berlin.

Oriental Agree to Seek Reunification

Rome and Five Orthodox Churches Join on Doctrine

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — Resolving one of the major doctrinal disputes in the history of Christianity, five Oriental Orthodox churches that broke from Rome 15 centuries ago have agreed in principle to seek reunification with the Roman Catholic Church.

The five have a combined membership of 17 million, about 1 million of them in the United States. While serious non-doctrinal obstacles remain to be resolved, Oriental Orthodox and Roman Catholic theologians meeting in Vienna this week were reported to have settled the doctrinal controversy that led to the first major Christian schism in 451.

A concclave of the world's Christian leaders had been called that year to resolve a dispute over the nature of Christ. It adopted a doctrinal formulation that the five Oriental churches refused to accept.

Since then, the Coptic Orthodox Church of Egypt, the Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch, the Armenian Apostolic Church, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the Syrian Orthodox Church of India have remained a distinctly separate branch of Christianity that views Christ's nature as divine only.

The 451 concclave at Chalcedon (the present-day Kadikoy, a district of Istanbul) overwhelmingly adopted the formula of two natures in Christ — the human as well as the divine — united as a conceptual entity.

According to sources reached by

telephone in Rome and Vienna, the settlement of doctrinal disputes and a general agreement to seek reunification are not likely to lead to immediate steps to incorporate the five smaller churches into Christianity's largest organized branch.

The sources said that the key obstacle was the pope's role as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ecumenical Spirit
The tentative agreements reached at Vienna are viewed by theologians as important since they give added impetus to the ecumenical spirit promoted by the late Pope John XXIII.

In addition to "setting an ecumenical pattern," American Catholic theologians say, the settlement of the dispute demonstrates the ability of both sides to take a broader view in overcoming differences.

Severe Blow

Said Avery Dulles of Catholic University here: "The issues which originally separated the five Oriental churches are not crucial issues anymore. At stake (in the future reunification effort) are subsequent developments in the West in which these churches were not a part."

The Vienna talks lasted a week, capping more than 10 years of discussions sponsored by Cardinal Franz Konig of Vienna. A similar

dialogue opened last January in the United States between Roman Catholic theologians and those of the five Oriental churches here.

The Syrian Church and the Coptic Church of Egypt serve small Christian minorities in the two Arab countries. The Syrian Church of India groups about 1 million Christians, most of them in the state of Kerala.

The Ethiopian revolution in 1974 dealt a severe blow to the Orthodox Church of Ethiopia by confiscating its lands and stripping it of its privileges. The new Marxist rulers of Ethiopia are engaged in a continuous antireligion campaign.

The seat of the Armenian church is in Soviet Armenia. There, too,

the authorities combat religious influences. The Armenian Apostolic Church of America has more than half of the five churches' total U.S. membership.

The role of the pope, or the question of church authority, led to the second major schism in Christianity, between Rome and Constantinople, which culminated in 1054. Although doctrinal differences were minor, the split over the leadership between the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox churches of Eastern Europe has persisted.

To Prove Pollution Conquered

U.K. to Restock Thames With Salmon

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Britain plans to restock the Thames River with Atlantic salmon to prove that a century and a half of pollution has ended.

Salmon were once so numerous in the Thames that London apprentices were protected by law from having to eat the fish more than twice a week. Then, in 1810, the flush toilet was invented. The Thames, along with other rivers in the world, became a sewer.

The salmon, a notably selective fish, left the Thames and spawned in cleaner, more remote streams. It has been 150 years since the last unstocked salmon was seen in the Thames.

The Thames Water Authority approved yesterday a seven-year plan to put salmon back in the lower reaches of the river. It will spend about \$300,000 on a gradual restocking. The first 10,000 young fish will be put in next year and 20,000 a year will be added in the following six years.

The government began cleaning

the Thames during the early 1960s. The greatest problem was poorly treated sewage, but industrial poisons had added to the pollution.

The filth had driven out not only the salmon but almost all other fish. Only the eel was left by the early 1960s, and it visited the Thames only sporadically.

Prince Charles, an enthusiastic fisherman, warned yesterday that Britain's water cleanup is far from finished. Many other salmon

Hunger Strike By 4 Reported In Soviet Camp

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Four inmates of a Soviet labor camp held a one-week hunger strike earlier this month to protest camp conditions, dissident sources said yesterday.

Malva Landa, a member of the Helsinki human rights monitoring committee, told Western reporters that Mikola Rudenko, Vladimir Osipov, Sergei Soldatov and Leonid Lubman went on a week-long hunger strike Sept. 14.

All four are serving long sentences for political crimes in Sossnovka "special regime" camp No. 19 in Soviet Mordovia.

Mrs. Landa said the four were protesting the lack of vitamins and protein in their diet, a virtual absence of medical first aid, the confiscation and suppression of letters both to and from camp inmates and cases of punishment being meted out to prisoners who make legal complaints concerning violations of camp regulations by the authorities.

Indian Rains Kill 1,291

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (AP) — Monsoon rains and their resulting floods have taken 1,291 lives and displaced 42.8 million persons since they began in late June, the Indian government reported today.

Vatican Paper Praises Banning Of Birth Control

ROME, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* published a strong defense of the late Pope Paul VI's ban on artificial contraception yesterday — an indication that his successor John Paul I does not intend to depart from it.

The newspaper observed the 10th anniversary of Pope Paul's pronouncement on the subject, the encyclical "Humanae Vitae," with a front-page article of praise by Cardinal Luigi Ciampi.

The cardinal said Pope Paul foresaw that his ban would stir controversy, "but this certainly could not exempt the supreme guardian of Catholic faith and morals from the duty of reaffirming the matrimonial ethics handed down by the Church's constant tradition and teaching."

Pope John Paul, who was then Bishop Albino Luciani of Vittorio Veneto, had earlier advised Pope Paul against banning the pill, but he supported the ban after it was issued. He has not mentioned birth control since he was elected pope a month ago.

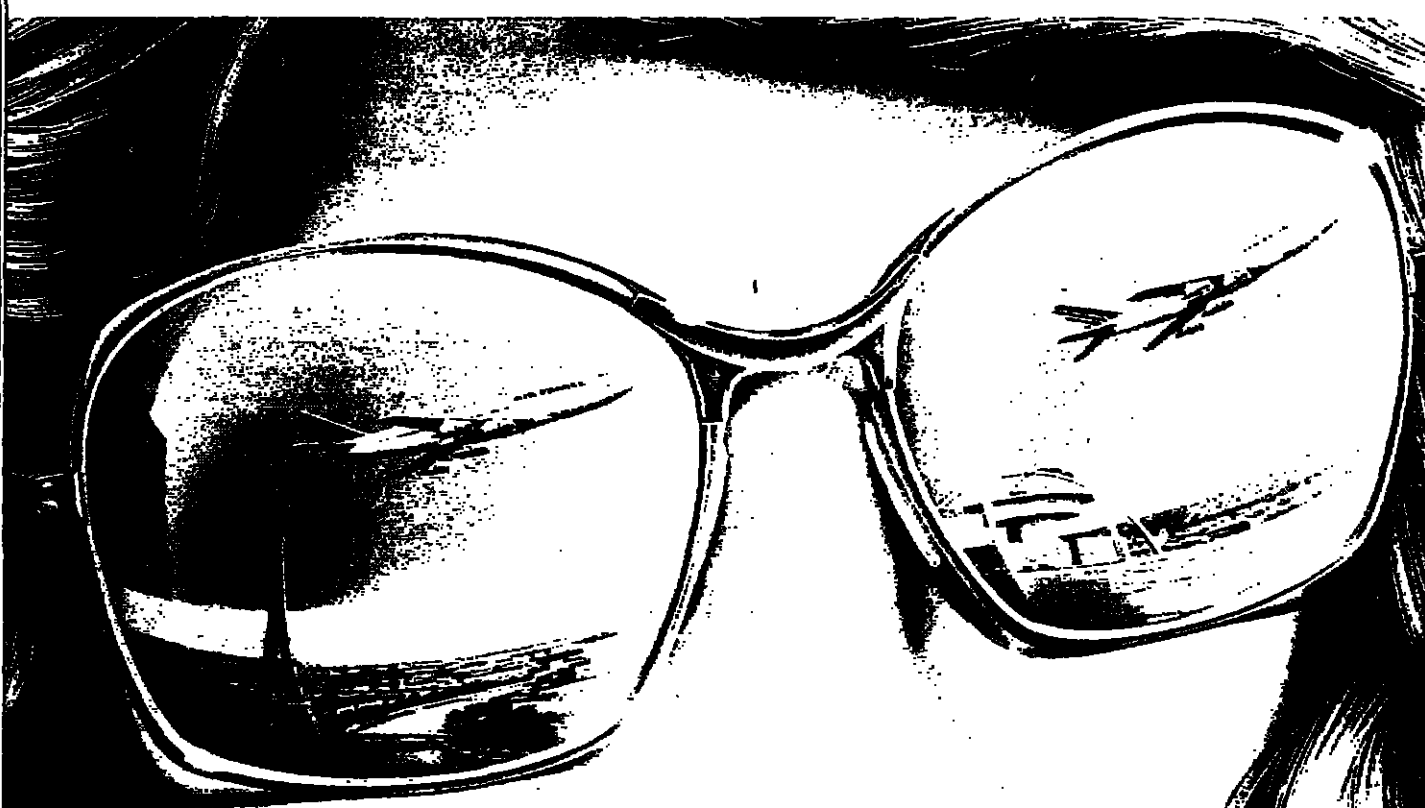
D.C. Symphony Out on Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI) — With all 104 members of the orchestra, including conductor Mstislav Rostropovich, picketing the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in white tie and tails last night, the National Symphony and its striking performers agreed to resume negotiations.

The pickers handed out facsimiles of the night's scheduled program — for the 150th anniversary of the death of Franz Schubert — stamped "Canceled" and containing a list of their grievances.

Members of the orchestra walked out after rejecting an offer of a 10 percent increase in the base pay of \$400 a week. The strike is the third in the orchestra's 48-year history.

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Mr. Carter at the IMF

The impression that President Carter intended to deliver, when he spoke to the International Monetary Fund, was one of firm and clear economic policy. But the impression that most of his audience carried away was rather different. Mr. Carter reiterated, without qualification, the pledges that he gave at the Bonn meeting last July. The United States will hold down its excessively high oil imports, he repeated, and it will bring its inflation under control. But his listeners were left with the thought that, 10 weeks after Bonn, the Carter administration still has not worked out a strategy for doing either of those things. Within the administration, the debate goes on. On the international markets, the dollar drifts down a little.

The White House seems not to have come entirely to terms with the rapid swing in opinion that has been accelerating since early in the year. The budget deficit is coming down a great deal faster than anyone would have thought likely last January. Interest rates are going up. But the administration has not had much to do with either of those developments.

It is chiefly Congress that is pulling down the deficit. As for the interest rates, they do not seem — so far as an outsider can tell — the result of any calculated policy at all. Instead, they are the consequence of a scramble by borrowers for credit. People are, in effect, bidding against each other for the limited money available for loans. The phenomenon illustrates the circular nature of the present inflation.

After five years of high inflation, a great many people apparently expect it to continue indefinitely. As a result, instead of saving, they are borrowing heavily to buy things — houses, for instance — the value of which, they expect, will keep rising. Meanwhile, they can pay off their debts in depreciating dollars and deduct the interest payments from their income taxes. That kind of extensive gambling on inflation is hardly a healthy trend. The question for the Federal Reserve

Board is whether to tighten rates quickly and sharply enough to break it, or to continue to follow along behind it. The Fed, like the White House, does not yet seem to have made up its mind. It is correct to say that a great surge of borrowing is, eventually, self-correcting in the manner of a wave cresting as it comes to shore. But there is nothing in economic theory to suggest that the process is necessarily a benign or gentle one.

The White House has answers, up to a point, on both energy and inflation. The compromise gas bill is now creaking and groaning toward — we hope — final passage. The administration is evidently sticking to its plans for wage and price guidelines. But the gas bill is only a beginning toward the kind of action Mr. Carter promised at Bonn. As for voluntary guidelines, they will work only if a very large majority of the country want them to work. Unfortunately, an increasing number of people are beginning to have a vested interest in continuing inflation — the people, for example, who are borrowing money for long terms at high rates, counting on inflation to help them pay it back.

In the absence of other inspiration, it is clear that national economic policy is moving in the direction of the old-fashioned wing. One roller of the wringer is high interest rates; the other is a very tight federal budget. As the economy gets rolled between them, the inflation is supposed to be wrung out. But like the ringer on the old washing machines, it is exceedingly inefficient. It is slow and produces vast misery, in the form of unemployment and business losses, in relation to its effects in stabilizing prices. It promises low, or perhaps negative, growth rates for the U.S. economy for, conceivably, quite a long time. The U.S. economy sets the pace for the rest of the industrial world, and that's why Mr. Carter's audience at the IMF was not reassured.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Whitewash for 'White Snow'?

"Koreagate" is the story of how South Korea constructed a perpetual motion money machine in Washington in the '60s. It began with extensive U.S. food aid to Korea. The Koreans, in accepting this aid, would deal only with U.S. rice merchants who paid commissions to a chosen agent, Tongsun Park. He, in turn, would strive to induce Congress to vote more food aid by using the funds to entertain — or otherwise reward — a number of representatives. Some workings of this money machine are being explored as the House Ethics Committee considers disciplinary action in a current round of public hearings. The more interesting questions, however, concern what the same committee is now thinking about privately.

The fact is that Tongsun Park was not the only Korean trying to win favorable action in Congress, and perhaps not even the most important one. Another was Kim Dong Jo, the former South Korean ambassador to Washington. Park may have given lavish parties and made numerous campaign contributions. Ambassador Kim is said, meanwhile, to have distributed envelopes stuffed with hundred-dollar bills, as a further part of "Operation White Snow."

The Ethics Committee has recognized that its investigation of White Snow would look like a whitewash without testimony from Ambassador Kim. Hence the committee per-

sisted in seeking it, despite South Korea's claims of diplomatic immunity. Early in August, an uncertain compromise was achieved. If the committee would limit itself to a list of written questions, Ambassador Kim would provide candid answers about, presumably, how much he paid whom. Seven weeks have now passed. The list of questions was sent. Has he responded at all? If so, was he, in fact, candid? There has been not one public word.

It is now reported informally that he has finally sent answers — but that they are empty. The Ethics Committee must, surely, be tempted to leave it at that. Congress could try to impel better answers, by threatening now to reduce military aid to South Korea. But some would regard that as waving a sledgehammer at a fly. Reducing military aid to so pivotal a country as South Korea could risk U.S. security interests as much as South Korea's.

Nevertheless, we urgently hope the committee doggedly demands better from the ambassador. The issue here is not merely the reputation of a few former congressmen but the integrity of the entire U.S. Congress. Bad enough that the South Koreans set out, contemptuously, to buy its members' honor. How much worse now to let them mock the investigation that could restore it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

European Monetary System

The Franco-German scheme is not ideal. The commitment it apparently envisages to a fixed relationship between each of the participating currencies would be dangerously vulnerable to speculation. A looser obligation to defend the relationship between each currency and the average of the others would be more likely to endure. But the first essential is a genuine commitment by the British government to take part, and to welcome the disciplines that this will impose upon us. Of course, it will involve a substantial extra surrender of national sovereignty. To stand aside would be universally interpreted — and rightly interpreted — as reflecting an absence

of the will to halt inflation and reverse our long decline.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It would be a mistake for Britain to feel that because the French were intending to enter a new monetary scheme for Europe questions of prestige required us to join as well. For the scheme which seems to be emerging is the least promising road to follow if the purpose is to build a genuine economic and monetary union in Europe. Instead of creating currency stability it risks creating instability by inspiring speculative attacks on currencies in trouble.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 28, 1903

MALONE, N.Y. — Due to the murder of a neighboring landowner last week, William Rockefeller intends to leave his estate in the Adirondack woods and return to New York very soon, even though members of the household have traditionally remained quite late in the season. October being an ideal month in the mountains. The murder has stirred up all the old rancor against the owners of great private parks in this section, and Mr. Rockefeller felt compelled to hire 50 armed guards in light of certain unpleasant threats.

Fifty Years Ago
September 28, 1928

JERUSALEM — On Yom Kippur, a detachment of mounted police charged the Jews praying at the Wailing Wall, beating and dragging many of the worshippers, in order to remove the ritual screen separating the men from the women. The acting British High Commissioner said the leader of the Supreme Moslem Council and the leader of the Arab extremists, Amin Hussein, former governor of Jerusalem, was to blame. On the eve of Yom Kippur, the Arabs complained that the screen should be repositioned and the governor responded immediately and without warning.



"They're All Out Taking Polls to See Which Way You Want to Be Led."

The U.S. Mood Changes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This city changes its moods almost as fast as it changes its clothes. A few short weeks ago, nothing seemed to be working around here — you couldn't see the Potomac for the fog and heat, everything was stuck in Congress, and Jimmy Carter was falling faster than the dollar.

Now there is suddenly a sense of movement. The air has cleared, the energy, tax and civil service reform bills have begun to make some progress on Capitol Hill, the Washington Redskins have won four straight pro football games, and President Carter has picked up 14 or 15 points in the popularity polls.

Psychologically, it is an important difference. Carter's approval rating dropped from 67 percent to 39 percent within a year, and the notion was getting around that he couldn't handle the job and would probably be a one-term president.

This was clearly eroding his capacity to govern. If he couldn't get his major bills through a Congress dominated by large Democratic majorities and was challenged by the same majorities on the conduct of foreign and defense policy, how could he lead the nation at home or abroad?

His success at the Camp David Middle East conference, or at least his avoidance of failure — turned this around, but maybe this is a good time to recall Murphy's Second Law of Politics, namely, that nothing in Washington is ever quite as good or as bad as the popular opinion of the moment.

And it makes you wonder about polls. For if one diplomatic accomplishment can produce such a switch within a single week, he is likely to go up and down like a yo-yo in the second half of his term.

Tactics

Actually, the polls have not been an accurate measure of Carter's performance since the election of 1976. They had him away up in the first six months when he was actually stumbling around on the economy and on foreign affairs, and then they had him away down when he began to get his balance. In short, the polls told us that the people thought of him at different points along the way, but opinion is not fact, and as Harry Truman demonstrated long ago, the people are as flighty as swallows.

Carter's tactics at Camp David were not particularly new but mainly a continuation of the arguments he was making during the

year when his popularity rating was collapsing.

He decided over a year ago that a Geneva conference on the Middle East, with the Russians and all the contending Arab factions lined up against the Israelis would be a spectacular disaster, and he moved them to get the Egyptian and Israeli leaders into direct negotiations.

He had some clumsy moves and verbal blunders along the way, but he forced the issue to the summit at precisely the right moment and at least managed to avoid the default toward an open break between Sadat and Begin.

This is only the beginning, however, of a long and painful process which is subject to all kinds of accidents and even sabotage. So the optimism of the moment could be as excessive as the pessimism of the past, with Carter being blamed for the defeats as he is being praised for the Camp David "triumphs."

Small Groups

Also, Camp David confirmed something that has been noted here about Carter ever since he came to Washington. This is that he is much more persuasive and effective in small groups and in private negotiations than he is in large public meetings, and lately he has been intervening more often with influential members of the Congress in the hope of salvaging his energy and tax bills, and building support for a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, which is still in serious trouble.

What is it that produces these wild swings of public opinion in this country? It is, I think, a popular tendency to exaggerate the power of the president, and minimize or ignore the power of the Congress and the private vested interests.

This is encouraged by a press and television that focus on personalities rather than on issues and on victories and defeats, as if politics were a game instead of a highly complicated process of compromise.

Serious Test

President Carter is also partly to blame for his erratic standings by encouraging the voters to expect more than he had the power to deliver. But he is gradually adapting his rhetoric to the realities, and at mid-term has a chance now since Camp David to get a more attentive audience in the Congress and in the nation.

The first serious test of his comeback will come in the congressional elections in November. A few weeks ago, many candidates re-

garded him as a political liability and didn't even want him campaigning in their districts. Now they are more receptive, and he is planning an energetic tour of the country next month.

As in the case of Camp David, however, events rather than speeches are likely to determine how influential he will be. Prices, interest rates, and jobs will, as usual, be the most critical issues, and these are not subject to sudden changes by dramatic presidential moves. The mood on the home front is still anxious about the economy, and it is here rather than on foreign policy issues that the Republicans will be attacking his record.

On Litigating Social Policy

By George F. Will

SAN FRANCISCO — A glistering gold chain meanders across the expanse of Melvin Belli's vest, a crimson lining lends a dash of flash to his brown suit. From flared trouser legs to silvery hair, the lawyer who has been called "the king of torts" is in fighting trim. He has the girth and aggressiveness of the Oakland Raiders front four, and today he is especially merry because he has a new case that could devastate an industry, and several states.

Belli is attorney for several people whose mother, a smoker, died of lung cancer. The suit charges major cigarette manufacturers with liability for selling a product that they knew, or should have known, causes cancer.

This is unlike the case involving a woman who broke a tooth on a rock that she could not reasonably have been expected to expect in a can of beans. You buy cigarettes, you get smoke; you buy enough, you should not be startled if you get sick. Or as a judge said to Belli in an earlier attempt to impose absolute liability on cigarette manufacturers:

"Mel, you get what you buy. When you buy a pack of Luckies, you get smoke. I know you say you can get cancer, but I say you get smoke. If that has a side effect, that's your luck. If I let you get by with this, then pretty soon you're going to be suing Elsie, the Borden cow, for giving too much cholesterol, or Jack Daniels for giving you cirrhosis of the liver."

Belli's argument is at war with itself. He says it is common knowledge that smoking causes cancer,

and he says that the woman "had no knowledge of the lack of fitness for human consumption" of cigarettes. So he simply asserts that advertising "makes" people smoke, and that the addictiveness of tobacco prevents them from quitting.

Of course, millions to quit, and most people never start. But Belli's advertising phobia, although irrational, expresses the theme of individual impotence that is familiar in much modern literature and law.

Writing in Time magazine, Frank Trippett reports that a man being struck by lightning is suing the National Park Service for negligently failing to warn him not to stand where lightning might strike. The Park Service only won on appeal against an \$84,417 judgment for a man who was bitten by a bear while camping illegally in Yellowstone, where abundant publicity warns about bears.

A woman collected \$50,000 from the city of San Francisco, claiming that a fall on a runaway cable car turned her into a nymphomaniac. A woman whose jaw was broken when she was blown against a railing in Chicago's Sears Tower plaza is demanding \$250,000 from the architect whose building, she says, increases wind velocity. Skiers have tried to hold owners of slopes liable for normal injuries.

Trippett wonders, "Must the manufacturer of a knife clearly label it as dangerous or else be vulnerable to damages for a kitchen worker's sliced finger? Could the designer of a dam be blamed if a voluntary swimmer drowned in a lake thus created? Given the path of the law, it is reasonable to wonder: Might Belli win?"

There is much cynicism and aversion behind the "sue-if-possible" attitude, although not on Belli's part. He will give his fee to the

American Cancer Society. But the important dimension is that the attitudes exemplified in the cases Trippett cites, and in Belli's case, have political analogies.

The "I'm entitled" spirit expresses what Trippett calls "the utopian dream of a world that is free, if not of risks, of all individual responsibility for those taken and lost." And if you seek the principal cause for inflation, note the many manifestations of the "I'm entitled" spirit in entitlement programs, and others, in the federal budget.

Even if you believe, as I do, that the tobacco industry is one the world would be well rid of, Belli's suit should be alarming. If the nation believes that society would be served by seriously discouraging smoking, there is much that representative institutions can do.

But Belli's suit is another attempt to make social policy by litigation rather than legislation. And this particular evasion of democratic process diminishes society's already attenuated belief in individual responsibility.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

سكاي نيوز



At Morgan's New York headquarters international banking officers are briefed on a new computer system that gives overseas clients daily reports of account activity. Clockwise from left: Stephen Kirmse, Amsterdam; Arthur Rogers, London; Jean-Pierre Desbons, Paris; Philippe Coppe, Brussels; Eric Bourdais, New York.

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The Morgan Bank

Fashion Notes

Carne Uses Movie Locales As Backdrop for Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 27 (IHT) — Director Marcel Carne, in a recent assignment for French Vogue, had the idea of using the locales of some of his most famous films as background for fashion pictures.

Thus, Yves Saint Laurent's clothes are photographed in the Canal Saint Martin's decor of "Hotel du Nord." Dior's dresses fit into the context of "Les Portes de la Nuit," (as do Cardin's brides), while Gres' gowns are shot with a "Quai des Brumes" ambience.

The pictures, to be seen in the current issue of Vogue, are also the high point of a film made by the French Chambre Syndicale de la Couture which, since 1969, has been putting out films based on either couture or ready-to-wear collections. The films are then distributed all over the world through French embassies.

"This last one," the chambre's spokeswoman, Denise Dubois, said, "is probably our best. First, we had Carne, whose films I and most everybody love, then we were lucky in that it was a good, striking couture season."

The 26-minute film, produced by Pathe, was directed by Janique Landouart, a young cineaste who had never seen a fashion show in her life. Coming with a fresh eye, she did a good job at showing off both fashion and Paris, while Miss Dubois did the clothes and accessories selection.

"The Cours Clemenceau is getting to be another Faubourg Saint Honore," said a pleased Micheline Chaban-Delmas, wife of Bordeaux's mayor and president of the French National Assembly, as she inaugurated the new Tan Giudicelli boutique last week in Bordeaux.

Tactfully, however, Mrs. Chaban-Delmas was wearing a crisp beige suit, which, she said, came from "my little dressmaker."

Bordeaux is getting to be quite a



French film director Marcel Carne positions models for Cardin's brides for pictures to be published in French Vogue.

fashion center with Cardin, (who, as usual, was the first to go down there some 10 years ago), Saint Laurent, Lapidus and Celine branches on one of Bordeaux's prettiest, 18th-century avenues.

As is the Paris boutique, the Giudicelli T-13 (or ready-to-wear, as opposed to his couture, which is a different operation) locale is a model in the genre. Located in what used to be the stables of a 17th-century building, it has been restored to its former stone-and-vaulted splendor. Rattan rugs, bamboo shelves, old-fashioned cel-

ling fans plus green plants, set in huge Chinese jars (used by Chinese restaurants to ship their 100-year old eggs) give it a serenely elegant look.

Giudicelli's backers, Peter Blum-sch and Didier Primat-Schlumberger, flew down with the designer for the occasion. The reason their boutiques are so carefully designed, Mr. Blum-sch said, is that "they belong to us, lock, stock and barrel."

Besides Paris and Bordeaux, we plan to open in New York and Cannes soon. We've been offered 15 boutiques in the United States

on a franchise basis, but we refused because we would have lost control of our operation."

Whichever way they choose to run their business, Blum-sch and Schlumberger have no serious problem, as the Vietnamese-born, but totally Parisian Giudicelli, now at the top of his form, is a full-fledged pro as well as one of the creative names in the fashion business.

Some of the best fur bargains are to be found at Salle Drouot, where auctioneers Loudmer and Poulsen have been conducting fur sales. They netted 1.5 million francs, in three months, "which is probably more than the turnover of a prosperous furrier," said Philip Davies, who started the sales.

The furs come from wealthy and pampered clients of the most important Paris fur and couture houses, many of whom are selling because they do not like to wear the same coat over and over again.

The next sale, scheduled for Oct. 14 at 3 p.m., offers several potential bargains, including a black Dior mink that might go for 10,000 francs, a Chomberg black mink for a man, which could go for 8,000 francs, and a brand new grey fur coat that has never been worn — it was bought as a surprise by a man whose wife turned out to be a dedicated ecologist.

Portbault, known for its bed and

bath linens, is now adding a lingerie department to follow up its recently opened children's section.

Christiane Hosteing, who has a designing and decoration career behind her, is in charge of both, under the supervision of owner Madeleine Portbault. Cleverly, she has taken the same famous house prints (hearts, clubs, morning glories and colorful fruits and vegetables) and used them for lightweight, young and pretty cotton voile nightgowns and negliges.

Given the nature of the house (Portbault is now equipping private jets) and the quality of the lingerie, prices are high but not staggering (650 francs for a nightgown and 1,250 francs for a negligee).

The colorful and brilliantly tacky disco fashions are now equipping private jets) and the quality of the lingerie, prices are high but not staggering (650 francs for a nightgown and 1,250 francs for a negligee).

Ballet in London

Three Generations Join Salute to Dame Ninette

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Sept. 27 (IHT) — Two new ballets were included in the special birthday performance for Dame Ninette de Valois with which the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet opened its new season last night. Dame Ninette, who was 80 on June 6, told the audience in a curtain speech that it was "about the third birthday" that she had celebrated this year, but she was particularly happy that the last one should be "on the stage where it all began" — a reference to the origins of the present Royal Ballet, which she founded at Sadler's Wells Theatre nearly half a century ago. She also praised the fact that the program included ballets by three generations of choreographers.

The middle generation was represented by Kenneth MacMillan, whose awkwardly titled "6.6.78" was expressly designed as a birthday tribute to Dame Ninette. An astrological divertimento, it celebrates her birth sign (Gemini) as a duo of Marion Tait and Desmond Kelly, whose appearance, according to the program, "imposes harmony on the apparent disorder of the other signs of the zodiac."

The connection is even extended to the music, in the choice of Samuel Barber's "Capricorn Concerto" for oboe, flute, trumpet and strings, played with suitable incisiveness under the conducting of Barry Wordsworth.

Harking Back

If the theme harks back to Sir Frederick Ashton's "Flower Song" of 1938, the emotional tensions of that work are simplified now into a contrast of agitated ensemble and the serenity of the two principals. Their long opening pas de deux has a characteristic strength of line, even though some of the lifts look inelegant on first impression, whereas the disciplined "disorder" of the other signs seems more of a contrivance. The ebullient fancy of Ian Spurling's designs for the boldly painted tightrope by the dancers is unbalanced by the semi-allegorical headgear they have to wear.

Egypt, Land of 'Boteeks'

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (NYT) — In this city where names often suffer in the translation, you can buy a car from Shady Motors and drive down to The Shark to take out an insurance policy.

On the way home you can stop at the Tacky Salon and have your hair styled.

Shady is the transliteration usually given a common Egyptian surname which is pronounced "shad-dee." The Shark is Al Shark, which means "The East" in Arabic, while Tacky is a surname which actually is pronounced tacky.

In a city where many foreigners do not attempt to learn the Arabic alphabet, the bilingual signs can be a big help — even if they do sometimes give rise to chuckles.

Like American businessmen who name their shops Jacques' and pronounce it Jack's, Egyptian shopkeepers often turn to European words in an attempt at sophistication.

The sometimes humorous results prompted a scathing editorial recently in the English-language newspaper, the Egyptian Mail. "What is a 'littery Mahmoud'?" the Mail asked. "Well, Mahmoud sells milk and has pretensions to French grandeur. (Littery was the unfortunate Mahmoud's rendition of the French word *laiterie*, which means dairy.)

"As well as literary, Cairo has an untold number of boteeks, apoteeks, studios, galleries, tinilleries and boteeks," the Mail continued.

"Stage Egyptians" "Surely there is enough that is quaint about Egypt without our deliberately performing as stage Egyptians for the amusement of visitors," the Mail declared. "If it were not for the profusion of Arabic-English dictionaries and fluent English-speaking Egyptians, the issue would not qualify for comment. References are abundantly accessible, but no one bothers to check."

Although the Arabic alphabet has no letter for "p," Western names with "p" abound on shop fronts. Hence, the notion shop, La Poupée, is often called La Booby.

A boutique in a fashionable neighborhood alternately advertises itself as "Up Pop" and "Up Pup" — which becomes "Ub Bub" in Arabic.

The Egyptian Mail also deplored some of the faded slogans which have remained on banners and billboards since the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks last winter. Zering on on one which labeled Egypt the "land of peace," the Mail snorted: "Peace indeed. A sincere effort, perhaps, although it looked like willful sabotage. Undoubtedly, it was psychoanalyzed by the Israelis."

One sign that escaped the Mail's attention hailed President Sadat as the "champion of peace."

In the months since the start of the peace talks, the first four letters of the sign have fallen down, leaving the Egyptian leader identified as "peon of peace."

Spoleto Organizers Plan Fund Drive

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 27 (AP) — Organizers of the Spoleto arts festival plan benefit shows in New York and South Carolina and a fund-raising drive to recoup \$300,000 in debts from the 1977 and 1978 festivals.

Festival Board president Theodore Stern met with a group of Charleston businessmen yesterday to outline the plan, which was approved by the board during a meeting in New York several weeks ago.

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Our client is an internationally respected, well-established firm serving many financial institutions and has a reputation for innovation, leadership and the high calibre of its staff. In pursuing an aggressive policy of expansion in West Germany, the firm is seeking exceptional, well-educated financial professionals who are interested in a challenging career opportunity and possess the ability and ambition to rise to partnership level within the business.

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A large, internationally operating U.S.A.-based company invites applications for the position of

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The man we are looking for is about 35 years of age, is fluent in English, French and German, has a college education and has some 5 years of sales experience and proven effectiveness in the lumber and plywood business.

He will be responsible for developing wood-products markets in

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Applications, briefly detailed, for this interesting opportunity with excellent remuneration, will be dealt with in confidence by



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Silicone Sealants for the Construction Industry
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Our client, a major multi-national concern, manufactures and distributes a market-leader in silicone sealants for the construction industry.

To implement their international expansion program they require a Market Development Specialist for Saudi Arabia.

The appointed candidate will be responsible for identifying potential outlets, introducing the products to Government Authorities and Architects and develop distributorships.

The personal qualities sought by our client are a high degree of self-motivation and determination, a familiarity with the Saudi market and a technical comprehension of silicone sealants. A recognized technical qualification plus construction industry experience in water retaining structures or heavy civil engineering will be a distinct advantage.

An accompanied tour with U.K. home leave, plus an attractive package for this important permanent position, will be offered.

For further information, contact Richard Brooks on 01-549 6680, (U.K.), or write for an application form to:



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Texas Commerce Bank is seeking two candidates of exceptional capabilities to join their rapidly expanding Middle East Section.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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U.S. Aides Cautious On Welcoming EMS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The proposed European Monetary System (EMS) for creating a wider zone of stability among currencies is getting a wary welcome from U.S. officials, according to comments by Washington officials during the joint meetings of the IMF and the World Bank.

At the same time, European proponents are at pains to reassure the United States and the rest of the world that EMS is a positive concept that is not anti-dollar, anti-growth or anti-IMF, as sometimes has been feared.

President Carter epitomized the cautious U.S. attitude in his address to the joint session earlier this week. "I trust that our European friends will fashion the proposed European monetary arrangement in a way that will also strengthen the international monetary system and that will facilitate growth and trade and investment and also, quite importantly, the continued central role of the IMF."

Many details of EMS have yet to be worked out prior to its scheduled introduction in the last third of the year. Despite this — or perhaps because the system involves so many unknowns — many fears, some of them contradictory, have been expressed about EMS by politicians, bankers and international bureaucrats.

Regarding the dollar, EMS might cause the Deutsche mark, weighed down by weaker European currencies, to fall against the U.S. dollar. This effect, it is feared, might give the Germans and other Europeans a competitive advantage vis-a-vis the Americans in world trade.

On the other hand, some experts fret that EMS might encourage European central banks to diversify their reserve assets away from dollars because European currencies are to be used as a primary intervention tool within EMS.

Beyond these specific concerns, is a feeling that EMS represents an expression of European impatience with U.S. lack of progress in bringing stability to the dollar.

Dollar Ends Mixed on Trade Data

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished mixed today after a strong but brief surge following better-than-expected U.S. trade figures.

Initially, the dollar moved up strongly on the news that the U.S. trade deficit had been cut in half from the previous month, analysts said. But it quickly backtracked to finish mixed to lower on the day.

After rising to as high as 1.9500 Deutsche marks, the dollar retreated to 1.9378 DM, for a loss of 1.12 pips. It peaked at 1.9500 Swiss francs and finished at 1.4915, up 40 points from late yesterday.

The dollar lost 75 points against the French franc at 4.9650 but gained 15 points against the yen at 169.23. It lost ground against the Benelux and Italian currencies.

Sterling edged up 18 points at 1.9723 despite union unrest concerning the government's 5-percent wage proposals. The Canadian dollar was steady at \$5.01 U.S. cents versus \$4.97.

The price of gold eased to \$214.875 an ounce from \$217.75 late yesterday. The dollar's performance and profit-taking coupled to push down the price of bullion, dealers said.

A second set of worries concerns the possible deflationary effects of tying many European currencies to the mark, a fund that is kept very buoyant by what some critics of German economic policy see as an exaggerated fear of inflation.

Finally, observers worry that EMS might diminish the importance of the IMF because EMS will ultimately require the establishment of a large European Monetary Fund to provide credits to member countries.

It also is speculated that EMS might run counter to the amended articles of the IMF that prevent members from manipulating exchange rates in order to prevent effective balance of payments adjustments or in order to gain a competitive advantage; here, critics reason that some degree of "manipulation" would be required to keep all EMS currencies, and perhaps some others, in line within EMS.

Morgan Guaranty Trust addressed one of the technical aspects of the hypothetical EMS-dollar relationship in its publication "World Financial Markets," which was distributed at the Washington meeting. It discounted suggestions of some observers that EMS might lead to significant new diversification of official central bank reserves out of dollars.

It said major new diversification "away from the dollar into European reserve assets would be destabilizing, tend to weaken the dollar and strengthen European currencies and thereby adversely affect the balances of payments of European countries."

Economic News Analysis McNamara's Annual Challenge

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — Once a year, for the past many years, World Bank president Robert McNamara has delivered an emotional appeal to the annual joint meetings of his organization and the International Monetary Fund to do something about the plight of the world's poor and destitute.

The recitation of the awful numbers — 600 million or more human beings will still be in stark poverty at the end of the century — is something to which many in the affluent world would rather turn a deaf ear.

Nonetheless, it is necessary to keep repeating the challenge, so Mr. McNamara did it again this year. But this time he performed an equally valuable service by decrying the sickening tendency of the wealthy nations to increase their barriers to imports of manufactured goods from the less developed countries.

And he did it in an important way, naming the countries that are taking short-sighted steps by quotas and other gimmicks to protect their weak and inefficient industries.

So far, the protectionist efforts of the big countries have been directed mainly against each other. For example, the United States and all the countries of Europe have tried to reduce the level of imports of Japanese cars and television sets. Japan has a highly protected agriculture, which keeps out U.S. citrus and Australian beef.

Gaining Strength

But the less developed countries are gaining strength. And as a new report by John Karlik and Stephen Watkins published by the National Planning Association indicates, industrial nations in a few years will have to contend with a whole host of "new" products from the Third World, in addition to textiles, shoes and a few other products which over the years have provided thorny competition for the wealthy nations.

Mr. Karlik, now with the Treasury, and Mr. Stephens, now at the State Department, did their research while they were with the Joint Economic Committee.

The products they cite — manufactured wood items, leather garments and accessories, metal products and a whole range of sophisticated electronics, including integrated circuits and medical electronics — will come mostly from a group of "advanced" developing countries. These include Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

As Mr. McNamara suggested in his speech to the annual meeting, if the rich nations attempt to choke off this natural trend, they will be doing a disservice to themselves.

In 1975, the rich nations bought \$26 billion in manufactured items from the developing countries and exported about five times that amount — \$123 billion. And that market in the poor nations took a full 30 percent of the rich nations' total exported manufactures.

Hold Down Inflation

Even more significant is the fact — often challenged by protectionists — that imports help to hold down inflationary pressures. As Mr. McNamara pointed out, while wholesale prices in the United States rose by 66 percent from 1970 to 1976, clothing prices (which had to stay competitive with imports) rose by only 26 percent.

A final point important to bear in mind is that domestic manufacturers — whatever their problems — have a convenient political whipping boy in imports. But a West German study he cited shows that from 1962-1975, for every German factory worker who lost his job because of imports, 48 were displaced by technological improvements. The auto really did displace the horse and buggy.

The key to the whole problem is that with very few exceptions, it has been an easier political response for governments to try to keep inefficient industries alive than to try to phase them out with assistance programs.

Mr. McNamara's message is that a more liberal import policy will help both the developed and the developing nations. It was a gutsy speech, coming at a time when slow growth and high unemployment foster the protectionist sentiment that grows in Parliaments, Congresses and Diets everywhere.

A Long Wait to Reverse Trade Trends U.S. Export Plan's Impact Held Distant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — President Carter unveiled his new export-promotion policy, but it probably will be a long time before it has much impact on the massive U.S. trade deficit.

Herbert Markley, vice chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, said in a statement supporting the policy, "the decline in U.S. export competitiveness has been under way for several years and therefore it will take a major effort sustained for a decade or more to reverse the adverse trade trends."

The administration's policy hardly could be described as a "major effort," however, at least in terms of government spending. The largest single dollar item is a request to Congress for a \$500 million increase in the Export-Import Bank's loan authorization to \$4.1 billion for fiscal 1980, which does not begin until October 1979.

The Small Business Administration also will earmark "up to \$100 million" of its current authorization for loan guarantees to provide "seed money" for companies' entry into export markets, the president's policy says. And the State and Commerce departments will share an extra \$20 million to bolster their export-development programs.

U.S. officials responsible for the policy argue, however, that large sums of money are not what is needed to overcome a prime obstacle to higher exports. U.S. companies have not sought overseas markets for their goods mainly because there was sufficient demand in the U.S. market for the biggest in the world. But U.S. officials argue that American companies' reluctance to export also stems from a number of other factors, including an ignorance of export marketing techniques.

"Many people don't know how to export," Mr. Carter said. "They don't know how to package goods for sale overseas, how to get their products to transportation centers. How to do the paper work, how to locate foreign buyers."

Educating them probably will be a slow process. In the short term, many economists expect the U.S. international payments deficit to narrow, but most look for the sagging dollar and faster relative economic growth in other countries to account for the change.

Argentina Sale Approved
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The State Department has approved a plan to sell Argentina \$270 million of hydroelectric turbines. Permission had been withheld.

Libor Rises to 10%
LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Interbank Eurodollar interest rates rose this morning to double-digit figures for the first time since January 1975. The key six-month London interbank offered rate (Libor) rose to 10 percent, the highest level since Jan. 3, 1975. Yesterday, the six-month Libor was 9.94 percent.

Belgian Prices Rise
BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Belgian consumer prices rose 0.43 percent in a month on the basis of the September retail price index calculated by the economics ministry. This was slightly down from a 0.45-percent rise in August from July.

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Owner-principals seek \$1,250,000 to be secured by 4-year first (1st) mortgage on 2,000 acres close to major North Carolina city. Property appraised at \$2,800,000. Will adjust interest factor to compensate for U.S. dollar currency differential. Escrow from local residents. Principals only — no brokers, please. Contact owner: P.O. Box 1571, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina 29928. Tel.: 803-785-7263.

Change in World Bank Lending Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Nineteen Latin American countries and the Philippines yesterday called for changes in World Bank lending practices to ease the exchange rate risks that borrowers have to assume.

Valentin Arismendi, Uruguay's minister of the economy and finance, serving as the spokesman for Latin America and the Philippines to the joint session of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, said continuing changes in the dollar in foreign exchange markets have put an additional burden on countries borrowing from the World Bank.

He said that the bank requirement that borrowing countries carry the exchange risks on loans has had the result of nearly doubling the nominal interest rates specified in the loan agreements, in many instances in Latin America.

He said Latin America and the Philippines also want the bank to expand its authorization of new loans at an annual rate of 8 percent in real terms, rather than the 5-percent increases previously advocated by the United States and other countries.

In other developments, Pakistan's finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, charged industrial nations with failing to help poorer nations develop their economies. Also, a finance ministry official from Thailand, Chanchai Leetanvorn, called on industrial nations to help by bringing down their protectionist trade barriers and urged the World Bank to tailor its lending operations to fit the needs of the developing countries.

Top officials of New Zealand and Australia say their countries feel frustrated by protectionist trade policies in other countries and favor an easing of such barriers in world commerce.

Steel Imports Up 5% in U.S.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27 (AP) — U.S. steel imports increased 5 percent in August to 1,577 million tons, the second straight monthly increase since the Carter administration's "trigger-price" mechanism took effect, the American Iron and Steel Institute, an industry group, said today.

Edgar Speer, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel, the largest U.S. steelmaker, said that the latest import figures are "entirely too high and are a continuation of the very unsatisfactory levels this year, which will probably result in a new (import) record by year-end."

"You're going to hear some very harsh criticism of the trigger price mechanism in a day or two from top company executives," said one industry observer who asked not to be identified.

The institute said that about 661,000 tons came from Europe in August, down from 748,000 tons the previous month, and about 595,000 from Japan, up from 456,000.

U.S. Gains Cited In Wheat Pact
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The four major wheat exporting countries might gain \$5.5 billion from cooperative action to set minimum export prices, a Canadian senator told his U.S. counterparts today.

Hazen Argue, Senator from Saskatchewan, told members of the U.S. Senate agricultural committee that half of that gain would accrue to the United States, with the other half split among Canada, Australia and Argentina, if wheat exporters cooperated in setting the export level at the current U.S. target price of \$3.40 a bushel.

Mr. Argue and four other members of the Canadian Senate's agriculture committee are here to promote Canada-U.S. action to set a minimum export price at \$4 a bushel at the farm.

Mexico to Get Loan From Japan Group
TOKYO, Sept. 27 (Reuters) — Four Japanese banks are arranging a syndicated loan of between \$550 million and \$600 million for the Mexican government to finance Mexico's projects for oil resources development and electric power plant construction, banking sources here said today.

Company Reports
Revenue/Profits in Millions

Company	1978	1977
Belgium Solvay		
First Half Profits	1,237	1,894
(Figures in Belgian Francs)		

Company	1978	1977
France Imetel		
First Half Profits	129	68.00
(Figures in French Francs)		

Company	1978	1977
U.S. Roadway Express		
3rd Quarter Revenue	229.50	187.50
Profits	14.37	11.25
Per Share	0.70	0.56
9 months Revenue	661.10	535.20
Profits	37.08	30.51
Per Share	1.81	1.49
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)		

Weekly net asset value on September 25, 1978
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. U.S. \$70.87
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V. U.S. \$51.64
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

'A Fundamental Development' U.S. Cuts Trade Gap in August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (HT) — The U.S. trade deficit fell to \$1.62 billion in August, an encouraging sign for the nation's economic outlook, the Commerce Department said today.

The deficit followed a \$2.99-billion trade gap in July and was the second smallest of the year after June.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said the trade picture has become "decidedly more favorable" since the spring. "The broad distribution of export growth shows that this is a fundamental development and not due to special factors," she added.

Exports increased in August by 5.7 percent to a record \$12.47 billion, with the biggest gains in food and airplanes, while imports dropped by 4.7 percent to \$10.85 billion.

Despite the overall trade improvement, it appeared likely that the trade deficit for the year will surpass the \$26.5-billion record in 1977. So far this year, the United States has purchased \$20.98 billion more than it has sold abroad. The deficit has been larger than the August figure in every month except June, when it was \$1.6 billion.

On the basis used by most U.S. trading partners, which includes the cost of shipping and insuring imports, the August deficit measured \$2.56 billion compared with a \$3.96-billion deficit in July.

The August 1977 deficit on that basis was \$3.21 billion. The decline in imports came despite a seasonally adjusted increase in the value of petroleum imports of \$195.9 million to \$3.5 billion. The average value of a barrel of imported crude oil rose to \$13.41 in August from \$13.40 in July and \$13.39 a year earlier.

Elsewhere on the import side, shipments of iron and steel, which had risen \$174.4 million in July, fell \$57.8 million in August.

Imports of automobiles from countries other than Canada fell \$154.6 million while imports of engines and motor-vehicle parts fell \$92.7 million.

Imports of television sets fell \$20.6 million and those of food and live animals fell \$194.4 million. Imports of non-monetary gold rose \$37.2 million to \$67.1 million.

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U.S. Sends Trade Mission To Woo Japanese Buyers

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (NYT) — While Japan's trade surplus with the United States continues to record annual rates of over \$10 billion, Washington will send the largest trade mission in its history to Japan, arriving here on Oct. 2.

The 140-man mission, led by Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Mark Shepherd Jr., chairman of Texas Instruments, is mainly aiming to increase sales of plant and machinery, United States officials here said today.

But Washington does not expect the mission to have any immediate impact on the huge trade deficit with Japan — running at twice last year's level at over \$6.7 billion in the first eight months of 1978 — the officials warned.

And the Japanese reaction to the stepped-up U.S. export drive in President Carter's announcement yesterday of a national export program, is polite skepticism as most of the businessmen in the trade mission represent relatively unknown companies.

"Few of the companies have products that will arouse a strong response here," the Nihon Keizai financial daily said. "The United States may be dreadfully disappointed in the results of this mission."

U.S. officials here said that it was unlikely that the visitors, who will split up into groups selling auto parts, food-processing and packaging equipment, general machinery and scientific equipment, would do big business.

But the mission, which includes a good cross-section of American enterprises, should be able to "develop export markets for the long-term future," according to a spokesman.

The auto parts group within the mission is visibly the strongest, as it has representatives of General Motors, Motorola and Rockwell International. But these businessmen face an uphill struggle in Japan. Auto parts suppliers are closely tied to parent companies, such as Toyota and Nissan, by loans or shareholdings, and they operate on very tight delivery schedules, supplying parts for same-day installation on assembly lines.

Moreover, to make a major breakthrough into the Japanese auto-parts market, U.S. firms would have to set up manufacturing and other facilities close to Japanese auto plants, which means buying expensive real estate — Japanese land is the highest-priced in the world.

Americans here also believe that the extraordinary appreciation of the yen, up by over 30 percent against the dollar in a year, must make it easier for U.S. firms to export to Japan, whatever the competition, as their prices are lower for many items.

food and live animals rose \$127.1 million, with wheat shipments rising \$75.2 million and rice shipments up \$28.5 million.

Soybean exports rose \$142.2 million. Exports of machinery and transportation equipment rose \$159 million with airplane shipments accounting for \$104.4 million of the increase.

Exports of non-monetary gold fell \$11.2 million to \$30.5 million.

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Sharp Late Selloff Pushes Big Board Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Reuters) — A sharp late selloff drove prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower today in moderate trading after a rise in the prime rate spread through the banking industry.

Three major banks, Chase Manhattan, Chemical and Manufacturers Hanover, raised their prime rate to 9 3/4 following the move by two smaller banks on Monday.

Analysts said the stage for the selloff was set earlier when the market proved unable to sustain yesterday's technical rally, even with the help of a narrowed August trade deficit.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.97 points to 860.19 and declines led advances 945 to 531.

Fed Moves To Control Funds Rate
NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve today took further action to bring downward pressure on the key federal funds rate, which has been far above the Fed's presumed target rate of 8 1/2 percent since yesterday.

The Fed said the Treasury will do a "50-percent redeposit of \$1.556 billion in the country" in what dealers said was an effort to supply additional reserves to the banking network which has been in an unusually tight position.

The rate on fed funds, overnight reserves banks lend one another, closed yesterday at 8 1/2, rose as high as 9 1/2 percent during the morning and were trading at 9 1/2 percent when the Treasury move was announced.

Near the close, with the federal funds rate at 6 1/2 percent, dealers said the Fed reported it would make 4- and 7-day repurchase pacts tomorrow.

Federal funds finished the day at 6 1/2 percent, but analysts noted it was the end of the bank settlement week.

A number of factors collided yesterday to put the funds rate out of control, analysts said, including a large buildup in the U.S. Treasury's funds in accounts with the Fed. Those balances build as the Treasury transfers funds out of its commercial bank accounts, thus reducing reserves in the marketplace.

Now, however, the precise funds rate target the Fed has in mind has become uncertain. A majority of analysts believe the target is still 8 1/2 percent, but another group holds that it is 8 3/4 percent. A few others say it might even be higher.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Congress shelved for this session a bill expanding bank reserve requirements but is pushing ahead with one broadening regulatory control over banks and limiting the activities of bank "insiders."

Shipping Group Talks
LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The International Maritime Industries Forum (IMIF) failed to agree this week on a controversial scrap-and-build plan for ending the world shipping tonnage surplus as a means of steering the depressed industry to recovery. A draft report on the plan, first suggested by IMIF two years ago, was discussed by the forum's shipowner, shipping company, bank and oil company members, at the headquarters of the General Council of British Shipping (GCBS).

Volume rose to 38.37 million shares from yesterday's 26.33 million.

A number of glamour and blue chip issues were hard hit in the selloff. Eastman Kodak

12 Month Stock							Siz.		Close		Ch'ge	12 Month Stock							Siz.		Close		Ch'ge		
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close			High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close		
<hr/>																									


[illegible]

Despite illegal picketing by non-MAPCO employees during the recent nationwide coal strike, MAPCO sales increased once again, posting a 13% increase in the first six months of this year over the same period in 1977. In addition, earnings per share continued to climb, as did net income.

Said Robert E. Thomas, MAPCO's Chairman of the Board: "The outlook remains bright indeed, and we expect another record-breaking year — the 18th such year in a row."

Want to learn more about MAPCO's continuing growth?

write for our current report.

 **mapco**
INC.

Dept. P-1800 S. Baltimore Ave.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
SYMBOL: MOA - NYSE
MWSE - PSE

Low	Stock	50c.	Close
Low	Low	High	Low
Low	Low	High	Low
14	NWPC	9.4	17
15	NWPC	9.4	17
16	NWPC	9.4	17
17	NWPC	9.4	17
18	NWPC	9.4	17
19	NWPC	9.4	17
20	NWPC	9.4	17
21	NWPC	9.4	17
22	NWPC	9.4	17
23	NWPC	9.4	17
24	NWPC	9.4	17
25	NWPC	9.4	17
26	NWPC	9.4	17
27	NWPC	9.4	17
28	NWPC	9.4	17
29	NWPC	9.4	17
30	NWPC	9.4	17
31	NWPC	9.4	17
32	NWPC	9.4	17
33	NWPC	9.4	17
34	NWPC	9.4	17
35	NWPC	9.4	17
36	NWPC	9.4	17
37	NWPC	9.4	17
38	NWPC	9.4	17
39	NWPC	9.4	17
40	NWPC	9.4	17
41	NWPC	9.4	17
42	NWPC	9.4	17
43	NWPC	9.4	17
44	NWPC	9.4	17
45	NWPC	9.4	17
46	NWPC	9.4	17
47	NWPC	9.4	17
48	NWPC	9.4	17
49	NWPC	9.4	17
50	NWPC	9.4	17
51	NWPC	9.4	17
52	NWPC	9.4	17
53	NWPC	9.4	17
54	NWPC	9.4	17
55	NWPC	9.4	17
56	NWPC	9.4	17
57	NWPC	9.4	17
58	NWPC	9.4	17
59	NWPC	9.4	17
60	NWPC	9.4	17
61	NWPC	9.4	17
62	NWPC	9.4	17
63	NWPC	9.4	17
64	NWPC	9.4	17
65	NWPC	9.4	17
66	NWPC	9.4	17
67	NWPC	9.4	17
68	NWPC	9.4	17
69	NWPC	9.4	17
70	NWPC	9.4	17
71	NWPC	9.4	17
72	NWPC	9.4	17
73	NWPC	9.4	17
74	NWPC	9.4	17
75	NWPC	9.4	17
76	NWPC	9.4	17
77	NWPC	9.4	17
78	NWPC	9.4	17
79	NWPC	9.4	17
80	NWPC	9.4	17
81	NWPC	9.4	17
82	NWPC	9.4	17
83	NWPC	9.4	17
84	NWPC	9.4	17
85	NWPC	9.4	17
86	NWPC	9.4	17
87	NWPC	9.4	17
88	NWPC	9.4	17
89	NWPC	9.4	17
90	NWPC	9.4	17
91	NWPC	9.4	17
92	NWPC	9.4	17
93	NWPC	9.4	17
94	NWPC	9.4	17
95	NWPC	9.4	17
96	NWPC	9.4	17
97	NWPC	9.4	17
98	NWPC	9.4	17
99	NWPC	9.4	17
100	NWPC	9.4	17

NEW YORK, September 27 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Week	Year Ago
COFFEES		
Cocoa Arriba, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.85	2.00
TEXTILES		
Princelton 64-30 38 1/2, yd.	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (PHL), ton	217.00	209.00
Iron 2 Fair, Phila., ton	214.75	210.19



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JUST IN - PRINCE VALIANT \$120 - 10/15/80 - by Hal Foster \$1,200.00

PERCEPTION ART
 Box 228,
 Mahopac, New York 10541.

Steel scrap No. 1, 100 lb. P.H. 73.74 64.45
 Lead and zinc 100 lb. 6.35 6.31
 Copper elect. lb. 0.46 0.46
 Tin (straps), lb. 4.70 4.70
 Zinc, 100 lb. 1.00 1.00
 Silver 100 oz. 15.15 15.15
 Gold 100 oz. 151.05 151.05

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 27, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg
MAINE POTATOES
 50,000 lbs. conts per lb.
 Oct 5.10 5.20 5.17 5.18 -0.01
 Nov 5.10 5.20 5.17 5.18 -0.01
 Dec 5.10 5.20 5.17 5.18 -0.01

Est. sales: 872; sales Tues. 1,154.

Total open interest Tues. 12,344, up 328 from Mon.

COFFEES
 37,500 lbs. conts per lb.
 Dec 151.00 152.00 149.00 149.12 -1.72
 Mar 147.00 148.00 145.00 145.12 -1.00
 May 147.00 148.00 145.00 145.12 -1.00
 Jul 147.00 148.00 145.00 145.12 -1.00
 Sep 147.00 148.00 145.00 145.12 -1.00

Est. sales: 600; sales Tues. 675.

Total open interest Tues. 3,885, off 3 from Mon.

SUGAR NO. 11
 115,000 lbs. conts per lb.
 Oct 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Nov 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Dec 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Jan 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Feb 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Mar 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Apr 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 May 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Jun 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Jul 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Aug 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05
 Sep 8.65 8.70 8.65 8.65 -0.05

Est. sales: 4,850; sales Tues. 7,475.

Total open interest Tues. 33,446, up 285 from Mon.

COLUMBIA
 30,000 lbs. conts per lb.
 Dec 170.00 171.00 168.00 168.12 -1.12
 Mar 168.00 169.00 166.00 166.12 -1.12
 May 168.00 169.00 166.00 166.12 -1.12
 Jul 168.00 169.00 166.00 166.12 -1.12
 Sep 168.00 169.00 166.00 166.12 -1.12

Est. sales: 1,600; sales Tues. 13,500.

Total open interest Tues. 22,674, up 1,247 from Mon.

GOLD 100 Troy ounce contracts
 Oct 218.30 N.Y. N.Y. 220.70 +2.40
 Nov 218.30 N.Y. N.Y. 220.70 +2.40

Total open interest Tues. 111,884, up 1,436 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Oct 164.75 165.00 163.50 163.45 -0.25
 Nov 162.00 163.00 161.00 161.05 -1.95
 Dec 159.25 159.50 158.25 158.25 -1.55

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

ORANGE JUICE
 15,000 lbs. conts per lb.
 Nov 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Dec 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Jan 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Feb 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Mar 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Apr 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 May 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Jun 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Jul 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Aug 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25
 Sep 10.20 10.30 10.10 10.10 -0.25

Est. sales: 225; sales Tues. 768.

Total open interest Tues. 13,195, off 586 from Mon.

COTTON, No. 2
 50,000 lbs. conts per lb.
 Oct 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Nov 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Dec 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Jan 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Feb 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Mar 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Apr 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 May 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Jun 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Jul 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Aug 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49
 Sep 42.75 43.25 42.75 42.75 -0.49

Est. sales: 6,250; sales Tues. 3,761.

Total open interest Tues. 33,374, off 191 from Mon.

N.Y. SILVER
 50,000 lbs. conts per lb.
 Dec 57.00 57.50 56.50 56.50 -0.40
 Mar 57.00 57.50 56.50 56.50 -0.40
 May 57.00 57.50 56.50 56.50 -0.40
 Jul 57.00 57.50 56.50 56.50 -0.40
 Sep 57.00 57.50 56.50 56.50 -0.40

Est. sales: 1,600; sales Tues. 13,500.

Total open interest Tues. 22,674, up 1,247 from Mon.

GOLD 100 Troy ounce contracts
 Oct 218.30 N.Y. N.Y. 220.70 +2.40
 Nov 218.30 N.Y. N.Y. 220.70 +2.40

Total open interest Tues. 111,884, up 1,436 from Mon.

Oct 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Nov 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Dec 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Jan 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Feb 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Mar 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Apr 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 May 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Jun 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Jul 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Aug 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00
 Sep 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 +0.00

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Sept. 27, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg

WHEAT
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

CORN
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

SOYBEANS
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE
 40,000 lbs. cents per lb.
 Dec 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Mar 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 May 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Jul 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Sep 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

Oct 164.75 165.00 163.50 163.45 -0.25
 Nov 162.00 163.00 161.00 161.05 -1.95
 Dec 159.25 159.50 158.25 158.25 -1.55

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Sept. 27, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg

WHEAT
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

CORN
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

SOYBEANS
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE
 40,000 lbs. cents per lb.
 Dec 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Mar 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 May 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Jul 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Sep 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

Oct 164.75 165.00 163.50 163.45 -0.25
 Nov 162.00 163.00 161.00 161.05 -1.95
 Dec 159.25 159.50 158.25 158.25 -1.55

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Sept. 27, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg

WHEAT
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

CORN
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

SOYBEANS
 5,000 bu. dollars per bu.
 Dec 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Mar 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 May 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Jul 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02
 Sep 2.21 2.21 2.21 2.21 +0.02

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE
 40,000 lbs. cents per lb.
 Dec 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Mar 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 May 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Jul 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00
 Sep 66.25 66.25 66.25 66.25 +0.00

Est. sales: 1,038; sales Tues. 622.

Total open interest Tues. 7,275, up 104 from Mon.

PLATINUM
 100 troy oz. dollars per troy oz.
 Oct 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Nov 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Dec 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Jan 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Feb 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Mar 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Apr 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 May 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Jun 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Jul 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Aug 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00
 Sep 281.50 284.00 277.00 283.50 +1.00

Est. sales: 2,074; sales Tues. 1,938.

Total open interest Tues. 5,498, off 92 from Mon.

LUMBER
 100,000 bd. ft.
 Nov 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Dec 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Jan 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Feb 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Mar 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Apr 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 May 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Jun 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Jul 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Aug 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40
 Sep 218.00 219.00 216.00 216.00 -0.40

Est. sales: 2,185; sales Tues. 2,289.

Total open interest Tues. 7,420, off 231 from Mon.

PLYWOOD (36x48 5/8")
 100,000 bd. ft.
 Nov 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Dec 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Jan 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Feb 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Mar 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Apr 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 May 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Jun 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Jul 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Aug 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20
 Sep 202.00 204.00 201.00 201.00 -1.20

Est. sales: 5,441; sales Tues. 5,718.

Total open interest Tues. 7,738, off 140 from Mon.

ICEBERG BROILERS
 20,000 lbs. cents per lb.
 Oct 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 +0.00
 Nov 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 +0.00
 Dec 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 +0.00
 Jan 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 +0.00
 Feb 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 +0.00
 Mar 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 +0.00
 Apr 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 +0.00
 May 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 +0.00
 Jun 43.00 4

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PEANUTS



The next set of value quotations shown below are compiled by the Funds Board with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on London data. The following notation of symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the Bff: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) Boerland	SF 497.28
(d) Borsland	SF 540.00
(d) Graber	SF 559.00
(d) Lohr	SF 577.00

BANQUE VOIR ERNST & CIE.:

(d) C.S.P. Fund	SF 14.75
(d) Groschopf Fund	SF 3.38
(d) Fund of the Swiss	18.40

BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (CI.) Ltd.

(w) Universal Dollar Trust	15.51
(w) Swiss Interest Trust	11.47
(w) High Interest Sterling	0.37

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(w) Capital Int'l Fund	18.80
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	18.80
(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	59.32

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisse	SF 271.00
(d) Actions Suisse	10.74
(d) C.S. Bonds-Bonds	SF 19.75
(d) C.S. Bonds-Bonds	10.74
(d) Generale-Vol	SF 63.00
(d) Generale-Vol	10.74

DIY INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentra	DM 52.40
(d) Int'l	DM 72.40

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	53.79
(w) Fidelity Div. Svcs. Tr.	53.79
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	53.79
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	53.79
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	52.15
(w) Fidelity Sterling D	51.22

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	54.94
(w) G.T. Fund	77.21

JARDINE FLEMING:

(r) Jardine Japan Fund	89.63
(r) Jardine S.E. Asia	50.44

LOYD'S BANK INT'L PO BOX 438 GENEVA 1:

(w) Livest Int'l Investment	SF 21.00
(w) Livest Int'l Investment	50.00
(w) Savs (HALV.)	15.59

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

(w) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	518.00
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SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

(r) Parton Soc. R. Est.	SF 1,449.00
(r) Securinvest	SF 90.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:

(d) America-Vol	SF 264.00
(d) America-Vol	57.00
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 212.25
(d) Swiss Pacific Fund	57.00
(d) Univ. Bond	57.00
(d) Universal Fund	SF 64.34

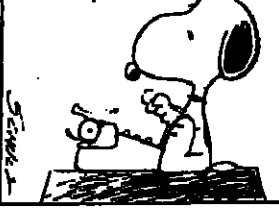
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) Amco U.S. Sh.	SF 19.58
(d) Amco U.S. Sh.	57.00
(d) Carner's Invest	SF 60.25
(d) Carner's Invest	57.00
(d) Fanco Swiss Sh.	SF 52.93
(d) Goldinvest	SF 47.75
(d) Interest Invest	SF 21.50
(d) Romatic-Invest	SF 21.50
(d) Swiss Swiss R. Invest	SF 194.00

Other Funds:

(w) Alexander Fund	57.25
(w) Trustor Int'l. Fd. (AEI)	57.40
(w) C.A.M. Int'l. Fd.	57.40
(w) Benelux - Issue Pr.	57.19
(d) Capital Rendement	LF 14.58
(d) Carillon Euro-End Fund	520.35
(w) Citadel Fund	57.29
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A. Certs.	9.34
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B. Certs.	91.57
(w) Convert. Select Fd.	57.41
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The Left Foot



D I'LL SHOW YOU A GUY WHO JUST OPENED
MALT SHOP ON THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.



DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS ?

NO, MASTER

HOW ABOUT HIM?

HE'S HANGING AROUND TO GET ANYONE WHO DOES EAT IT

MARK WALKER

THE HOSPITAL SHOULD BE HERE! KEITH WILL RETURN BECAUSE HE NEEDS TO DO AN AUTOPSECTOMY!

MAYBE IF HE GETS BACK TO DOING SURGERY HE MAY WANT TO STAY IN TOWN! IT SEEMS THAT HE'S THE TYPE WHO NEEDS TO GET INVOLVED TO FEEL NEEDED!

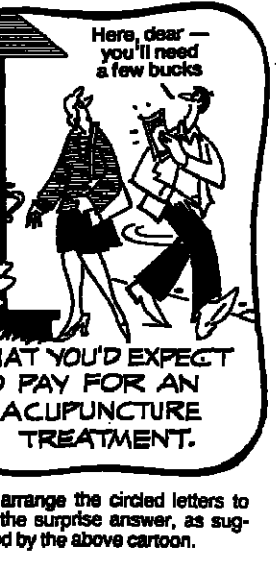
THERE I GO AGAIN—CONNIE BELL, GIRL PSYCHOLOGIST!

BARTLEY PRISON

Panel 1 (Left): A shark is swimming towards a boat. A speech bubble from the shark says: "HE'S STILL DOWN THERE -- WITH THAT TERRIBLE SHARK!"

Panel 2 (Right): A woman with blonde hair is looking off to the side with a concerned expression. A speech bubble from her says: "BUT HE SIGNALLED NOT TO DO ANYTHING... OR WE'LL GET HIM KILLED!"

DENNIS THE MENACE



A Biography

By Sidney Alexander. Putnam. 526 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Mary Ann Tighe

THROUGH the turmoil of the Revolution, the birth of the New Russia, the emergence of those radical visions of ideal form, Constructivism and Suprematism, Marc Chagall continued to paint his fantasy world. Lovers nestled in tree-tops and green fiddlers danced even as Chagall was named commissar of art and struggled to supervise the work of Kazimir Malevich and El Lissitzky.

During the '30s and through World War II, Chagall's paintings made only passing reference to the suffering of millions of Jews. From this quintessential Jewish artist, the painter who found his whole iconography in the daily routine and religious customs of his shtetl, there would come no counterpart to Picasso's *Guernica*. In Chagall's work of the war years, there is no major statement of outrage or pain. Just a few Crucifixions (albeit with menorahs in the background) and some still lifes (food was scarce in those years) are scattered among the many, many examples of Chagall's happy menagerie.

The portrait that Sidney Alexander creates in this biography is so complex enough to absorb all the contradictions — and there are many — in Chapal's personality. To his credit, Alexander does not attempt to explain the contradictions about the artist's behavior. Any attempt to analyze the motivations of an individual so much a poseur as Chapal is futile, so Alexander has elected instead to build up an image of the artist as he is seen from a number of perspectives. Throughout the testimony of friends and associates, the changing impressions of Chapal and his work are presented and contrasted. Alexander creates a picture of the richness of Chapal's character, the complexity of this self-proclaimed simple man, the profundity of Chapal's commitment to his art — and to his image — and his pocketbook.

Born in the provincial Russian town of Vitebsk in 1887, the son of a man who hauled barrels of beer to earn his living, Chagall never to have suffered any doubt as to whether to follow his chosen profession. His vocation of painting came to him early while he was still a schoolboy, though Chagall's floating, rainbow-hued avant-garde in the early years of this century, he seems to have enjoyed fairly swift acceptance. In fact, after his departure from Russia in 1923, there are very few difficult periods or even dramatic incidents in Chagall's life. The death of the artist's first wife in 1908, followed by the arrival of a young housekeeper, who soon became his second wife, Her departure — out of frustration at being the consort of the great man — is soon softened by a second marriage, to a Russian lady very similar in appearance and

background to create stark wit. The artist's frequent travels in Europe, to the United States, to Israel, even back to Russia, brought him nothing but honor and augmented financial security. Against this background of a remarkably serene and productive life, *Alexander* introduces the complexities that add the texture to the work: the artist's imperviousness to political events, his ambivalence about being a Jewish artist, the fluctuating critical opinion of his work, the shrewd eye for money, the posturing, the broken friendships. This book cannot be viewed as an attack upon Chagall, however. On the contrary, Alexander is

often too cautious in his criticism, generally allowing others to make the harsh or telling comment. The writer Claire Goll, for example, is quoted about Chagall's time in exile in America during the latter part of World War II: "Chagall's strategy was clear: to play the persecuted to conquer the New York Jews and become their exclusive supplier."

of some of Chagall's critics, Alexander is often too effusive in his praise. Sometimes these grand flourishes of prose — "His siddlers on the roof have flown to Paradise . . . via Hell" — are reminiscent of the worst excesses of sentimentality or paled prettiness in Chagall's own work.

This sort of compensation for his subject's weaknesses is seen again in Alexander's analysis of Chagall's paintings. Undenably, Chagall's work deserves a place in the history of early 20th-century art, but to consider Picasso and Matisse his "competitors" is absurd. Their competition is abundant. Their competition runs like a leitmotif throughout the book. Chagall is portrayed as the life-enhancer, while Picasso is always the destroyer — of conventions, of joy, of people: "Marc knew that Picasso was a genius, but he could not vibrate to his work which was — for all its fire — cold, destructive of life." A glance at any number of Picasso's works — from the Artist and Model series to some of the wunderlich examples of synthetic-cubism like *The Three Musicians* — would reveal the obvious prejudice in this assertion.

Since these protestations of

greatness on Chagall's behalf have the unmistakable stamp of defensiveness. Much time is spent by the author denying the literary quality of Chagall's paintings. The artist is more than a storyteller, Alexander repeats over and over again. The author asserts that Chagall has little interest in the narrative elements of his art — only line, color and composition concern the paint-

While such statements are very much in keeping with the current critical outlook—until very recently, both the words "narrative" and "decorative" were considered pejorative in most art historical circles—Alexander cannot explain away the obviously literary character of Chagall's art. Rather than trying to deny this aspect of the artist's work, Alexander could have produced a much more interesting analysis had he acknowledged Chagall's role as a storyteller and a writer of literary criticism. A quote from the great art historian Meyer Shapiro might have shown Alexander the way: "But he [Chagall] is an illustrator. And I, as a medievalist, have no objections to illustrators. The important thing is not that he's an illustrator but that he's a great illustrator."

Despite its limitations, Alexander has produced a marvelously full study of the artist, as definitive as any study of this difficult personality can be, for ultimately, like the figures in his paintings, Chagall proves impossible to pin down.

Mary Ann Tighe is deputy chairman for programs, National Endowment for the Arts.
GW/William Post

Oldest U.S. Citizen

Is Depicted in Film

The 90-minute movie traces his life from the time he was taken from Africa aboard a slave ship when he was 12. The film depicts him as a cowhand, an outlaw who rode with Jesse James, a bounty hunter, a fruit picker and, finally, a storyteller. Mr. Smith slept through parts of it.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the paradoxes of bridge is that two players are slightly more likely to reach the wrong contract if they are playing in a duplicate game than if they are playing rubber bridge. The explanation is that in rubber bridge they are not tempted to strain for a few extra points by playing in no-trump when the contract should be in a suit. Consider, for example, the di-

Consider for example the diagrammed deal. The right contract for North-South is clearly six clubs, which can be easily made. The declarer can arrange to discard his spade loser and will have no problem in hearts: If necessary he can cash the fourth round of hearts with the club jack.

A greedy pair reached six no-trumps, hoping for the few extra points that can give a top score. A post-mortem argument focused on the question of whether the no-trump slam could be made, and if how.

A method that appears to work to allow West to win the first trick, correcting the timing for a squeeze. This succeeds if West conveys spades, for declarer can take his heart and club winners to

But this plan fails if West is inquired and shifts to diamonds above that breaks South's communications for squeeze purposes. However there is a plan that always succeeds as the cards lie: The declarer must win the first trick and add six club winners. East must ward both red suits, coming down three cards in each suit. South then play three rounds of diamonds to force a heart lead from the queen.

NORTH

♠ 3J
♥ AKS4
♦ 8
♣ AKQ1082

WEST

KQ1087
1076
642
75

EAST

♠ J964
♥ Q32
♦ QJ109
♣ 63

SOUTH

♠ A2
♥ J98
♦ AK753
♣ J94

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding

	West	North	East
South	Pass	2 Club	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

WANTED

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